New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXI.....No. 1,054. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

[...]Weekly Tribune.

[..]SLAVERY QUESTION.

[..]DU[.]Y OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[..]NCIPATION A MILITARY NECESSITY.

[...]ches of Col. Cochrane, Secretary Cameron, and Gen. Lane.

COL. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1861.

[...] following is a full report of Col. Coch[...] speech, made to his soldiers last even[...] the occasion of the presentation of a [...]

[...] OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES CHAS[...] [Bravo Colonel.] I have a word to say to [...]day. You have engaged in an arduous strug[...] [...] have presented it; you intend to prose[...] [...]; you have stood unflinchingly before the [...]; you have proved yourselves patriotic, able, [...] soldiers, and you are entitled to the meed [...]. I, your commander, this day feel that it [...] duty to extend to you the hand of appro[...] and to declare that you are worthy of your [...]

[...]ers, you have undergone labor; you have [...] the enemy; you have stood without re[...] before their fire; you have borne the in[...] of the season, and you are ready to ad[...] with that grand army of which you are a part. [...] opens its arms, receives you to its bo[...] will always praise and applaud you. Its [...] stand at the head of the column, and with [...] them, they are not to be deterred. But the [...] is forthcoming—forward, march! toward [...] the big possessions, for they are yours; [...] yours to occupy; they are yours to enjoy; [...] you are no plunderers of prop[...] your own, but you are the avengers of the [...] the right arm of the Constitution; under [...] march patriotism and order, and republican [...] in your train follow peace, prosperity [...]; you are the servants of these high [...] and the arm through which they strike [...] of the worthy public servant who stands [...] on this occasion, the Secretary of War. [...] you have been called to the field, not as [...] mercenaries, but as the defenders of [...] faith, defenders of our glorious reputation, [...] of our honor and renown, around which [...] memories of the past, and whose feats [...] will yet distinguish the future. [...] led forward by a commander under whom [...] it is a pride for the highest among us. He [...] confidence of the people, and his reputa[...] already renders powerless the arms of your [...] By him we have won victories in the [...] by these victories we have assurances of [...] yet to come. Beaufort is ours—Charleston [...] the whole country now disintegrated [...] firmly united by the force of those arms of [...] are a part, and the Union once more sig[...] the world the intent of that glorious motto, *E [...] Unum*. Then no longer shall be heard [...]

[...] military scheme. It is a military necessity, and the commander who does not this, or something equivalent to it, is unworthy of the position he holds, and equally unworthy of your confidence. Emancipation! Are we engaged in a war of emancipation? If so, who commenced the war? Not we. And if we did not commence the war, we cannot be charged with its consequences. Where had it its origin? It had its origin in the South. It was and has been a war of the South against the free institutions of the North. Let me illustrate. Are we to free their slaves? We do not intend it. Do you recollect the resolution which was passed the last session of Congress, which distinctly declares that it never was intended by anybody in this wide land to free the slaves. "Compromise," too, has been talked of in this matter. Why did they not compromise? Because it was not their object. I say this fearlessly, for I infer it from scenes in which I was an actor. At Charleston I remember when Mr. Douglas could not be nominated for the Presidency, they were not satisfied to remain in the Convention. Trying all their schemes, and failing, they professed themselves satisfied, and yet, satisfied as they proclaimed themselves to be at midnight, the very first thing next morning was to secede from the Convention. This, you know, was a foregone conclusion. Nothing could be satisfactory to them except that arms should be resorted to, and the fate of revolution abided by. I declare, therefore, that the war is not of our organizing, but it has been forced upon us by a crafty enemy—an enemy resolved to do or die; to destroy our free Government, or perish in the attempt. And what is their object? Why, their object is to tear down this proud, noble and beneficent Government, to establish a reign of terror, anarchy and confiscation in the land; to implant upon this our soil the hideous doctrine of the right of Secession, so that when one State secedes another may secede, and still another, and still another, so that within 48 hours, by the light of their reason and the exactness of their judgment, you may establish on this continent 34 independent governments. 34 did I say? Why, no, not 34 merely, but every county and every city and every village and hamlet; nay, every person who suffers from indigestion at the dinner-table may claim the same right, and thus, soldiers, we shall have the confusion and disorder which will plunge into dismay and ruin the best and most benevolent Government in the world. Now what is our object? It is simply to arrest the sway of this fell spirit of Secession. It is to maintain our Government to establish and vindicate law and order, without which neither happiness nor prosperity can exist. You are engaged, too, by the strength of your arms to protect our commerce with other nations, and when victory crowns your devotion to your country's cause—as it assuredly will—you will be proudly pointed at as the champions of American rights, as [...]

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

MARYLAND ELECTION—COMPLETE.

The following is the full vote of the State for Governor, with the totals of each County this year, and for President in 1860:

Counties.	Union. Bradford.	Peace. Howard.	Gov. 1861.	Pres't. 1860.
Frederick	5,326	2,323	7,649	7,321
Baltimore City	17,021	4,347	21,369	30,146
Howard	999	644	1,513	1,550
Carroll	3,406	1,520	4,926	4,474
Harford	2,197	1,633	3,830	3,552
Baltimore Co.	4,560	2,243	6,803	7,179
Anne Arundel	1,037	1,004	2,041	2,159
Queen Anne's	1,039	939	1,978	1,874
Somerset	1,830	937	2,827	2,966
Montgomery	1,320	720	2,040	2,429
St. Mary's	207	1,144	1,351	1,372
Washington	4,200	1,222	5,422	5,427
Charles	238	664	903	1,197
Calvert	323	489	812	1,189
Prince George's	851	723	1,577	1,977
Kent	1,095	663	1,758	1,662
Worcester	1,422	1,295	2,717	2,563
Talbot	905	906	1,811	1,791
Dorchester	1,458	657	2,115	2,507
Cecil	3,062	1,092	4,154	3,849
Caroline	1,076	548	1,624	1,450
Allegany	3,025	1,297	4,322	4,225
Total	57,502	26,070	83,572	92,502

Majority for Bradford......**31,432.**

THE LEGISLATURE stands as follows:

SENATE—Union........13 Secession............8

HOUSE— Union........68 Secession............6

Seven of the eight Secessionists in the Senate hold over from a former election—only one having been chosen at the recent canvass. Well done for Maryland!

CAPTURE OF SLAVE-TRADERS.

The bark Augusta was for some time watched at Greenpoint, L. I., where she was being fitted out ostensibly for the whaling trade.

When she was quite ready for sea, the deputies of U. S. Marshal Murray seized her in the name of the Government, and sealed her hatches. The case was argued in Court, and the vessel and cargo condemned, but the counsel for Mr. Appleton Oakesmith, the owner, procured an order for a new trial, which has not yet been held.

Meanwhile the vessel, on motion, was bonded at a certain value fixed by sworn appraisers, and the sum designated paid into court to await the result of the new trial. The vessel and cargo were appraised at $4,200, which is $300 less than was actually paid for the vessel alone, and the owners, determined to lose no time in making their venture to the coast of Africa, shipped another crew, ordered the vessel around to Patchogue, L. I.

Mr. Oakesmith and nineteen of the crew went to Patchogue and chartered an oyster sloop to take them and a certain portion of the cargo on board the Augusta when she should come around. But in the recent gale the sloop went ashore, and the slave-traders, getting short of provisions, landed from a small boat at Fire Island.

The inhabitants thinking them privateersmen, or at any rate suspicious fellows, telegraphed the fact of their arrival to U. S. Marshal Murray, and asked instructions. He directed them to arrest the party and hold them until his deputies should arrive. The result is told in the following dispatch:

"PENATAQUIT, L. I., Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

"We received an answer from the United States Marshal by telegraph last evening, to arrest the men at Fire Island, who came from Patchogue in a little oyster sloop, and hold them until the arrival of the Deputy Marshals. We mustered a company of armed men, and got Sheriff Wilson of Suffolk County, and proceeded to arrest them.

"We found Mr. Oakesmith and three others at the lighthouse, and placed them under guard of eight soldiers, then marched the remainder of the company to the Surf Hotel, where we found sixteen more of the party, and placed them also under guard.

"After searching them for concealed weapons, and finding but one revolver and some dozen or fifteen sheath knives, they all submitted very quietly, after seeing the armed force of about 35 resolute men. The probability is that they are a portion of a slaver's crew, as they have been anxiously looking out to sea for a vessel which they are expecting to board. This is the most probable explanation, but on examination it may prove otherwise."

On Monday morning Marshal Murray received word that his instructions had been obeyed, and at once dispatched six of his officers to bring the prisoners up to the city. On Tuesday morning, at a very early hour, Officers Anderson, Hunt, Rasbeck, and Deaster, the Deputies in charge, crossed Great South Bay to Islip, and brought the prisoners up to the city by the Long Island Railroad. There were nineteen in all, including Appleton Oakesmith, and to secure them from escape they were handcuffed in pairs together—Oakesmith being coupled with his brother, Sidney Oakesmith, who was with the party in some capacity or other.

The party landed at Peck slip about 9 o'clock, and were placed in an omnibus and some coaches which were in attendance, and driven to the U. S. Marshal's Office. Here the necessary papers were made out, and all but Appleton Oakesmith were lodged in the Tombs. Oakesmith himself was sent to Fort Lafayette, an order to that effect having been received from the Department of State on Tuesday morning. Before leaving, he received permission to go in company with an officer and procure some clothes. He is rather a handsome man, of stout figure, has a blue eye, a prominent nose, and a long dark beard and mustache.

The officers report that they found the whole country about Islip and Babylon in a state of great excitement, for the movements of the slaver party from their first landing were full of mystery. When they crossed to Fire Island they had with them six boxes, which were supposed to contain arms, powder, and other contraband articles. To prevent these from falling into the hands of the officers, it is said that Oakesmith held the Sheriff in conversation while the sailors carried the boxes into the surf, broke them open, and cast their contents into the ocean.

It is said that on Sunday, after the arrest of the party, Oakesmith vowed, with an oath, that they would get off to their vessel, dead or alive; but, like a good many other hasty vows, this goes unfulfilled. The names of the prisoners consigned to the Tombs are:

Harry King.	Charles Anderson.	John Fisher.
Thos. Porter.	Sidney Oakesmith.	John Donely.
Fred'k Hendricks.	John Doe.	Dan'l McLane.
Jacob Williams.	Henry Smith.	Franklin G. Smith.
Peter Smith.	Alex. C. Morris.	J. W. Pinkney.
Joseph Brady.	Edw'd. Meyers.	W. R. Havens.

The John Doe enumerated in the list is a man who refused to give his name.

[By Telegraph.]

GREENPORT, L. I., Tuesday Nov. 19, 1861.

Surveyor Spinner seized the slaver Augusta at 1½ o'clock on Monday morning, off Montauk. Nine men were on board of her. No resistance was made. She is now at Greenport, in the Surveyor's hands.

FROM EUROPE.

By the City of Manchester from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 6th and 7th inst., and the Norwegian from Liverpool and Londonderry on the 7th and 8th, we have five days later news from Europe.

The convention between England, France, and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico was signed at London on the 31st ult. Active preparations were making for the expedition. A surmise of ulterior designs is again afloat.

Paris papers give particulars of the Convention.

The *Patrie* says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each power in Mexico. Spain, therefore, claims precedence.

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to send such a number of ships and troops as is deemed advisable.

The *Debats* says that the Powers are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of her territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government.

England gave up the conditions which she wished inserted in the treaty, viz: that the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any prince of their reigning families; if the monarchical form prevails, the Powers pledged themselves not to use intervention to the profit of any prince in particular.

The *Patrie* says the contingent of France will number 3,000.

The Government had ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of Armstrong guns was countermanded.

The London Times editorially condemns Secretary Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of foreign governments to call attention to a constitutional provision. It also ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of the States, relative to fortifications, &c.

In another column *The Times* exposes Lord Lyons's bad grammar. It says the English side was argued exceedingly ill and the American side with much ability, but the only result is to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal as regards American citizens, and violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The Times also has an editorial on the ill-feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall, nevertheless, continue to express its conviction that Secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible. *The Times* also repeats its convictions on sundry other points.

The London Herald says Lord Lyons has exposed England to rebuff without a right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a defiance to England. *The Herald* then attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on the American Constitution and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says he will find he has drifted on to war.

The London Post says, that Secretary Seward has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The London Daily News thinks the course pursued by the Government premature, indiscreet, and inconsiderate.

English papers say that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the North the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty in the Hungarian Municipalities menaced the public order in such a dangerous manner that the public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is reëstablished, all the existing authorities in the Districts and Communes are abolished, and the Chancellor ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of the public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses the earnest wish for the re-establishment of public order, and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted Hungary.

Monsieur Solome has been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Liverpool Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton of the week 60,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at unchanged prices since the Niagara's departure. The market opened with a decline of ⅛@¼d., but subsequently recovered. The sales to speculators were 26,000 and those to exporters 7,000 bales. Friday's (to-day) sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at yesterday's authorized quotations, which are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	12¾d.	12d.
Mobile	12½d.	11¾d.
Uplands	12½d.	11½d.

The stock, in port, is estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 300,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Nov. 6.—The market is generally quiet and steady, except for Wheat, which has an upward tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour quiet and steady at 29/@32/6; Wheat firmer, and advanced 2d. on inferior qualities; quotations are, Red Western 11/10@12/6; Red Southern 12/7@12/9; White Western, 12/9@13; White Southern, 13@13/4. Corn easier; mixed 33/6; Yellow, 33/9; White, 35/@37/.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 6th.—The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., quote: Beef dull; Pork dull and downward. Bacon steady at 34/@38/; Lard quiet; Tallow steady but quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, 6th.—Sugar quiet and steady. Rice inactive; Coffee buoyant; Ashes firm at 35/ for Pots and Pearls; Linseed Oil active at 33/@33/6.; Rosin quiet; Common 13/6@14/; Spirits Turpentine has an advancing tendency—quoted at 69/.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat has an upward tendency and has advanced 1/ per quarter; Sugar buoyant; Coffee upward; Tea buoyant; Tallow firm at 51/6@52/.

The United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Tuesday, with one day's later news. The Convention respecting the Mexican expedition is, that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own Government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the Convention in behalf of their own subjects. The prospect now is that the threatened trouble between France and Switzerland, arising from the presence of French troops in Dappen, will blow over. Letters from Ragusa deny the rumors of the defeat of the Turkish army by the insurgents. M. Nealobick, chief of the insurgents, had put a price of 1,000 sequins on the head of Omer Pasha.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Friday.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 60,340 bales, including 36,210 on speculation, and 7,310 to exporters. Fair Uplands, 12¾d.; Fair Orleans, 12¾d.; Fair Mobile, 12¾d.; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.; Middling Mobile, 11¾d. Stock, 630,300 bales. Imports to-day, 2,374 bales; and on the week, 67,826 bales. Sales to-day probably 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The market is very strong.

LONDON, Friday.—CONSOLS steady at 92¾, ex dividend. SHARES rather firm, but inactive. Canadian and American quiet.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the steamship Columbia we have advices from Havana to Nov. 15. The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the harbor for the balance of the fleet from Spain now some days past due. The French war steamer Lavoiser still keeps her anchorage in port waiting orders from the Commodore of the West India and Gulf of Mexico Squadron of that nation. There is the greatest necessity for an American man-of-war in Havana. Vessels are constantly arriving from and departing to the blockaded ports. They are generally small vessels, but there are many of them.

—A few years since, Gen. McClellan offered his hand in marriage to Miss Ellen Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, a daughter of Col. Marcy of the U. S. Army. Col. Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad, at a salary of $8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy, and now, having reëntered the army, is General Commanding-in-Chief.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

OUR STATE ELECTION.

It is certain that the People's Union and Republican candidates for State Officers are elected by over One Hundred Thousand Majority each, which number was our estimate both before and the morning after Election. The only office with regard to which the People's Union and the Republican nominees were different—that of Canal Commissioner for two years—has fallen to William W. Wright, Democratic nominee, who has some Seventeen Thousand Majority over Benjamin F. Bruce, Republican. Frederick A. Tallmadge (Union) received for this office over One Hundred Thousand Votes.

This result does not fully indicate the emphatic unanimity of our people in sustaining the war for the Union. The Democratic nominees, some days before the Election, placed themselves emphatically on the Union War platform. The factious Ninth Resolve of the Convention which nominated them was repudiated by the Tammany-Hall organization in our city, and by many influential Democratic journals. There are sympathizers with the Secession Rebels still remaining in the Democratic ranks, but they compose but a small portion of the party. Nine-tenths of it is probably strenuous in the determination that the constitutional authority of the Federal Government shall be maintained and enforced without compromise. This sentiment is far more prevalent and decided now than it was two months ago.

The new Canal Board will contain an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, but no sympathizer with Secession, and we trust none with peculation. We believe it will be found able, upright, and inflexible in its resolve that no party shall be served by it at the public expense. The Contracting Board will likewise consist of two Republicans and two Democrats. We believe this balance will be found advantageous to the public.

The new Senate consists of twenty-one who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin last year, and eleven who voted the Fusion ticket. A portion of each were elected on Union tickets. Thus, Judge Willard of Saratoga, who is a Democrat who stands by the Union and its Flag at all hazards, was elected from a Republican district by a unanimous vote.

The Assembly is a good deal "mixed," but we reckon about 70 Members who voted for Lincoln to 58 who voted Fusion. We count among the latter the two Members from Queens, both old Clay Whigs, one of whom may or may not have voted for Lincoln. But some of the Republicans and more of the others were chosen on People's Union tickets, and it is doubtful whether a caucus called purely as Republican could nominate candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c., who could command a majority vote. It looks as though caucus nominations would have to be dispensed with.

The leading Democratic journals evince a firm resolve that Mr. Thomas G. Alvord (formerly Democrat, elected this year on a People's Union ticket) should not be Speaker of the Assembly, whoever may be. We think they will succeed in driving him from the course, leaving but three persons whose names have been suggested for that post—Messrs. RAYMOND of the City, PIERCE of Ulster, and HULBURD of St. Lawrence.

RIGHTS OF INVENTORS.

The application of Cyrus H. M'Cormick for an extension of his more recent patents for improvements on his Reaping Machine excited so wide an interest, and the action thereon is of such general importance, that we publish in full the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, refusing the extension solicited. Mr. Holloway's exhibit of the facts involved is so full and clear that no remarks thereon seem called for. The patentee was entirely right in urging that all his profits as a most extensive manufacturer of Reaping Machines during the last fourteen years are not fairly chargeable to the account of his newer patents, he having been an extensive and successful manufacturer before the issue of these patents, as he doubtless would have been had he never made the improvements so patented. On the other hand, the Commissioner is right in his deduction that Mr. M'Cormick's inventive genius—to which he pays so emphatic a tribute—has by no means gone unrecompensed.

On one point, it seems to us that the Commissioner's decision does not apprehend the case on which it passes. Mr. McCormick claims that the law gives every patentee fourteen years' profits from the use of his invention; and if, at the expiration of that term, he shall have failed to receive a fair and just reward for the benefit he had conferred on the public, *or* if, by reason of infringements, he shall have been deprived of the full and fair advantage or profit of his invention throughout the fourteen years aforesaid, then he may claim an extension of his patent for a term of seven years. Mr. Holloway seems to understand that—no matter if an inventor were deprived of half the natural proceeds of his invention for the lifetime of his original patent—he would still be unentitled to an extension provided the Commissioner were satisfied that his ingenuity had nevertheless been fairly recompensed. It may be that this is better than the law as it reads, but it is clearly not the law; for that, as it stood up to last February, authorized an inventor to claim and receive an extension when he had not enjoyed fourteen years' profits of his invention, no matter how large his receipts may have been. [Congress last Spring enacted that all patents thereafter issued should run for seventeen years, and have no extension.]

But one important point which the Commissioner touches without thoroughly grappling with is that of the abstract Right of Inventors to a property in their inventions. Is there such a right in nature? or is it a creature of law alone? Mr. Holloway truly premises that the vulgar notion that a patent is a grant by the Nation to an inventor is erroneous. It is the inventor who confers a benefit on the community, not the community which bestows a bounty on the inventor. The man who makes an ax or plow after the old pattern is the absolute owner of that ax, provided he came honestly by the material; but suppose a man were to invent a far better ax than the world has yet seen, would he be the absolute owner of his invention, so that no one else could rightfully profit by it without his consent? And if the inventor has such a natural right, how and when may he be rightfully divested of it?

Mr. Holloway makes the patent a recompense to the inventor, not for inventing something of value to mankind, but for making his invention known. But suppose there were no patent-laws, might any one honestly and innocently use inventions without leave from or recompense to the inventor? And if not, with what justice limit the lifetime of patents to fourteen or seventeen years?

We understand the inventor to have a natural right of property in his invention, but a right limited and qualified by the manifest probability that, had he not made it, some one else would have done so at some time thereafter. The first man who ever made a plow, or ax, or musket, cannot justly claim a perpetual monopoly of the right to produce articles having the same general character and use, because it is morally certain that the invention would have been made, even though he had missed it. The State, then, makes a rough guess at the time during which the use of a certain invention would have been lost to mankind by the failure of this particular inventor to hit upon it, and gives him a patent for that term. Thus the right of the inventor, though limited, is perfect for the term of his patent, and based on a foundation of natural justice.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

Whatever complications may arise from the arrest on board a British ship of the Lord High Commissioners of Secession to the Great Powers of Western Europe, it is certain that the faces of loyal Americans broadened into a universal grin at the intelligence of their capture. It was the fit conclusion of a week of good news—the best that we have had since Treason broke out into Rebellion. Of all the arch-traitors, there are no two—not even Floyd and Jeff. Davis—whose appearance among us as prisoners would have diffused more general and hearty satisfaction. If there be one man who, more than any other, has schemed and plotted for years to bring the country to its present condition, that man is John Slidell of Louisiana. He was one of the most pernicious advisers of Gen. Pierce and the very evil genius of Buchanan's Administration, causing him to break faith with Gov. R. J. Walker of Kansas, and very nearly bringing the country then into the desolating civil war which he has at last fomented. He meant to have had the Government on the side of Slavery in the contest; he missed his mark, and, having set out to figure in the grand saloons of Europe as the leading Plenipotentiary of Cottondom, he finds himself landed in the loyal States an arrested and strictly-guarded traitor.

His colleague, Mason, is not so bad a man, though he is as bad as he knows how to be. Had he half as much sense as pride and pomposity, he would have been twice the traitor he is. He has done his worst, however, to plunge the country into an abyss of blood and crime, and will worthily grace the cell in which his career has reached its fitting consummation.

—But what will Great Britain say to the taking of these two would-be Envoys by force from one of her merchant vessels? We do not know, and do not greatly care. We shall endeavor to say nothing on the law of the case that may even seem calculated to forestall or embarrass the action of our Government. If Great Britain demands the liberation of these gentlemen, and reparation for their capture, we propose to sustain such response as our Government shall see fit to make. For it is not possible to make such demand without in substance confessing that the Right to Search American vessels for British seamen, and to take away those who are adjudged such—which was the principal cause of the War of 1812—has no foundation in public law. If, then, the British Government sees fit to confess that it was utterly wrong in the collisions which engendered our last War—was wrong in every instance wherein she searched our merchant ships for those claimed as native-born subjects of the British Crown—we trust our Government will stand ready to deal wisely and generously with the venerable penitent. She need not admit that she was wrong in particularly flagrant instances, such as the attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake in 1808, and the burning of the Caroline at Schlosser (one of our docks) in the Niagara River, in 1838. If she is ready now to establish and abide by *any* doctrine on the general subject, we trust her proffers will be received with distinguished consideration. But if she chooses to be satisfied with British precedents for the case immediately in hand, she can be supplied with them to her heart's content. In either case, the energy and decision of Com. Wilkes has secured a substantial triumph to our country.

GOV. CHASE AND THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington on Saturday. His brief financial visit to this city has been crowned with eminent success. With a replete treasury at his command, but with a sagacious eye to the future, he came to New-York to negotiate his loan for December. The result is seen in the cheering fact that the Associate Banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia met on Saturday to receive the unanimous report of their Committee in favor of taking a loan *at par* of Fifty Millions of 7 per cent United States bonds, having twenty years to run, in equivalent 6 per cent bonds. The Committee did not finally act upon, but deferred till January, the option of taking an additional Fifty Millions of Treasury Notes, bearing an interest of seven and three tenths per cent. But it was generally understood that they would be taken at that time, if needed. This new loan, like the previous ones made necessary by the current war for the preservation of the Union, was taken with alacrity by the banks of our three chief cities.

Thus we see, that at the moment when the loyal heart of the country is made buoyant by the success of our arms in the West and in the South, our achievements in finance—thanks to the skill and liberality of the Secretary, and the patriotism and generosity of the banks—are not less important and cheering. With Fifty Millions absolutely secured for December, and Fifty Millions made reasonably certain for January, and with victories illumining our flag in all parts of the field, we may indeed bid the country be of good cheer.

When Gov. Chase assumed the duties of the Treasury, he found its coffers empty, our financial system in confusion, and our credit severely shaken. Scarcely had he got control of the seals of office, ere treason plunged the country into a war of gigantic proportions, which daily made demands of immense magnitude upon the moneyed resources of the Government. Not only had he to discharge the ordinary duties of an office always onerous, and to expound and execute a new and complicated tariff, but to devise measures for furnishing the Treasury with money in sums never dreamed of by the most lavish of his predecessors. But, by dint of rare sagacity, careful thought, wise forecast, and a capacity for hard work which never flags, he has already won a reputation which places him second to none of the eminent men who have administered that important department of the Government. With all this, however, he could not have succeeded except for the generous aid of the banks of our principal cities. The country owes them a debt of gratitude for the promptness, the courage and the liberality with which they have met the crisis. Let them rest assured that they run no risk in standing by the loyal cause in this exigency. Whatever else the United States fail to do, they will not fail to pay their debts to the uttermost farthing. Let us all be of good cheer. The Government bequeathed us by our fathers will weather the storm!

COLORADO TERRITORY.

We print on another page a letter from an old and valued friend, Gen. Wm. Larimer, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., but who has since 1858 been a pioneer and patriarch of the "Pike's Peak" or Rocky Mountain Gold Region. This letter is devoted to strictures on our recent article on that region, and (of course) complains of it as disparaging. To speak of any new country, whose present inhabitants wish to increase their number by immigration, in any terms which do not make it an Eden, is to incur their severe displeasure. They want praise exaggerated to hyperbole, and then, if you hint a fault or defect anywhere, all your panegyric goes for nothing.

Gen. Larimer will not say that we speak ignorantly, knowing that we have traversed the "Pike's Peak" country, perhaps as extensively as even himself. And we have already borne testimony that it has many and solid attractions. The Rocky Mountains between the North Platte and the Arkansas are generally well timbered; their valleys are often fertile; while a considerable tract stretching from twenty to sixty miles this way from their base is beautifully watered by the streams that issue from their ravines, is in good part fertile, and its natural grasses are often abundant and excellent. This is a very healthy region, with magnificent scenery, and is in many respects inviting to settlers. He who can make a claim on one of the creeks issuing from the mountains, say forty miles north of Denver, or about Cheyenne Pass, or along the better portions of the Chugwater Valley, may rear cattle at moderate cost and sell them to good advantage. We presume small grains may be grown luxuriantly on portions of these intervales, and perhaps also in the magnificent Parks. Hardy Vegetables, especially Roots, may do well here, with irrigation. But all this country is from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level; it must be subject to unseasonable frosts as well as furious tornadoes and hail-storms; and we cannot indorse Gen. Larimer's statement that "We need no more Hay to winter Cattle here "than they do in Texas"—1,000 miles further south and 5,000 feet lower. If any one shall attempt to winter stock in Colorado on a Texas allowance of fodder, he will probably lose half his animals. At all events, his inhumanity will deserve such a visitation.

We have never intended to imply, and we have never said, that Gold does not exist in the Rocky Mountains. We *know* it is there, for we have seen it; and we do not think it yet time to decide whether these mines are, on the whole, richer or poorer than others. A hundred years hence—probably a thousand also—there will be a far greater quantity of Gold obtained there monthly than has ever yet been. If people could only be made to understand that Gold is an industrial product, like any other, costing in the average just what it sells for, and to be mined to profit only under favorable conditions, they would obtain very cheaply knowledge to acquire which we have paid some money of our own and helped squander some of other people's. Nobody would think of growing Cotton or making Iron where Flour cost $20 per barrel and Bacon 25 cents per pound; yet thousands will rush to mining Gold where food is thus dear, and then marvel or grumble that they fail (as nineteen out of twenty must) to make money. We wish others to learn the truth of this matter more cheaply than some we know have done. When a good farming population shall have clustered about the bases of the Rocky Mountains, with manufacturers and mechanics improving the abundant water-power of that romantic region, Mining, with ample capital, eminent skill, ripe experience and good luck, will be a good business there, and there will be less complaint that the works "don't save "half the gold." They certainly don't, and they can't with Flour at $15 to $30 per barrel.

— Gen. Larimer assures us that times are relatively good in Colorado and money (of home production) abundant. We hear it with unfeigned pleasure; for by Gov. Gilpin's subdued and vague utterances—still more, by his Military preparations and drafts therefor on the Federal Treasury, under the absurd delusion that Jeff. Davis is about to commence a struggle for the possession of the Rocky Mountains—we were led to apprehend that cash was scarce and hard to get about Denver. We assure our many friends in Colorado that times are hard this way and money scarce; so that if they are so well off that they can refrain from pulling hard on Uncle Sam's cash-box, we shall be especially gratified. We fervently wish them prosperity, and believe we shall best serve them by telling the naked truth. All the emigrants that may be lured to their Territory by falsehood will prove more plague than profit.

Benjamin Stark has been appointed from Oregon to fill—or rather, take—the place of the lamented Col. Edward D. Baker in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Stark is said to be a "Peace" Democrat—that is, hail-follow with Vallandigham, Henry May and Ben. Wood. Happily, there will not be enough such in the Senate to do much harm, but it is sad to think of such a man sitting in the seat of Col. Baker.

NATIONAL DEFENSES.

GOV. CURTIN'S LETTER TO MR. SEWARD.

The following is a copy of a communication received at the State Department from Gov. Curtin in reply to Secretary Seward's Circular:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 2, 1861.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I received, a few days since, an envelope, apparently from the Department of State at Washington, inclosing a slip from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a letter from you to the Governor of New-York. This mode of communicating advice by the Government of the United States to the State authorities is so unusual that I am perhaps not quite justified in assuming, as I do, that the communication is authentic.

I am glad to learn that the prospect of a disturbance of our amicable relations with foreign countries is now less serious than it has been at any period during the course of the insurrection. The duty of taking precautions against such disturbance is appropriate to the Government of the United States, and as, when the prospect was more serious, it was not thought fit to invite to the subject the attention of Congress, which had authority to make suitable provision, I do not understand how the fact that it is now less serious can afford a reason for calling on individual States, which have no such authority.

What Congress has done or omitted you of course must know, but it seems strange that general appropriations for military purposes should render lawful the expense of fortifying Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places, and yet that the Government should falter under an apprehension of want of authority when the question is of fortifying seaboard and lake ports.

The regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as you may be aware, will not commence until more than a month after the next meeting of Congress. When you assure me that the prospect of disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any period since the insurrection began, I feel that your letter would not justify me in calling a special session, and without action by the Legislature, I have less authority to act than the Executive of the United States, since the subject itself is within the scope of the General Government, and is not within that of a State Government.

State Governments have recently (in conformity with the spirit of the constitutional provisions in regard to the militia), acted as agents of the General Government, and in raising volunteers for the general defense, and in clothing, arming, equipping and supplying them; but, even in this matter, not, it is believed, beyond their own people and territory.

Some of the points important for the maritime defense of Pennsylvania are situated in other States. It could not, of course, be expected that the authorities of this commonwealth should go into New-Jersey or Delaware to erect fortifications.

If they are to be erected by the concurrent action of the several States immediately concerned, an agreement among them would be necessary to determine what should be done, and what proportion of the expense of doing it should be borne by each.

No such agreement could be lawfully made without the action of the several State Legislatures, and the Constitution expressly prohibits its being made at all without the assent of Congress.

To defray the expenses of the proposed fortifications, the States must, of course, resort to loans.

The effect produced by the competition of a principal with his own agents, has already been illustrated by the embarrassments attending that system in the raising of volunteers, and in the procuring of clothing and other supplies for them.

To throw several of the States on the money market in direct competition with the large loans necessary to be made by the General Government, especially under the discouraging influence which the publication of your letter may have on public credit, is an experiment which must lead to embarrassments similar in kind, but probably even more injurious.

It is not doubted that provision for reimbursement would be made by law, for Congress at its last session promptly passed an act providing for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the State in raising, &c., volunteers for the defense of the United States.

For that defense Pennsylvania has, in proportion to her population, furnished a larger and more effective force, and at a greatly less expense, than any other State, and her people are now freely contributing their money to the loans of the United States.

Under the above-mentioned act of Congress, the Government of the United States, through its proper Department, agreed to pay at once to the several States forty per cent of their expenditures, as stated by their respective authorities, but this payment has thus far been withheld from Pennsylvania for the reasons as given, that she is so wealthy a State and has expended so little money in proportion to the large material aid which she has furnished, that she can wait till a more convenient season; in other words, that the economy of her Government and the liberality of her people afford grounds for refusing to her the prompt, though partial reimbursement which is made to other States, and which she would seem to have deserved not less, but rather more than they.

In regard to the final settlement of these accounts, I observe that a communication has already been received (backed by a certificate a person holding a high official position at Washington), setting forth the necessity that the agent for settling them should possess an intimate knowledge of all the laws and precedents applicable to such cases to be found in the past history of the Government, and adding that this knowledge and proper consultations with the accounting officers will be necessary to enable him to advise as to the best mode of making up and proving the accounts, many of which must otherwise be rejected by the accounting officers.

These circumstances lead me to express the hope that the next provision by Congress for the reimbursement of the States may be so arranged that some faith may be reposed in the accounting Departments of the several States, and that (at least in cases where the amount claimed is so small in comparison with the services rendered, and with what they would have cost the United States directly, as to exclude the possibility of extravagance or prodigality) the actual expenditures made by the States may be refunded to them without the necessity of resettling and revouching the accounts under such formidable conditions.

On the whole, I suggest that the best mode of attaining the end which you propose, would be for the General Government itself to immediately undertake the fulfillment of its own duties in this regard, in which it will prove, if necessary, the prompt, earnest and zealous aid of the Government and people of this Commonwealth.

If, however, this course should not be assented to, then I have to say that Pennsylvania, in any way that may be required, will give her last man and her last dollar to quell domestic treason or drive back foreign invasion, and will leave to a more quiet season the discussion and decision of the various questions that may arise from steps that have been taken during the existing crisis.

In case, therefore, the General Government should persist in the plan which you suggest, I beg that the President will, as you propose, forthwith send proper agents of that Government to Harrisburg, to confer with me on the position and character of the necessary fortifications, so that no delay may occur in adopting proper measures for their construction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of Jeff. Davis to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Capt. Alfred Taylor, of the navy, arrived by a special train from Baltimore, bearing dispatches to the Government, from Commodore Wilkes. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore Wilkes, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the San Jacinto, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer Trent, for England. Capt. Wilkes heard, about the same time, that the Sumter was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the Trent, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. Fairfax of the San Jacinto, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the Trent to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. Slidell and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. Fairfax's demand that they should proceed aboard the San Jacinto, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. Fairfax told them that if they refused to go peaceably he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. Eustis and McFarland, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. Slidell and Eustis had their families on board the Trent, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Com. Wilkes subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. Slidell's family consisted of his wife, four children and two servants; Eustis's of his wife, two children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the San Jacinto, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from Jeff. Davis's Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the Trent to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the San Jacinto, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of Stephen Hopkins, of 1776.

Slidell and Mason are well known. Eustis was formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. McFarland is a son or nephew of Wm. McFarland, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the San Jacinto the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore Wilkes and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New-York, they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Capt. Taylor of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga was landed at Fortress Monroe to convey dispatches to the Government.

Of course everybody is rejoiced that the arch Rebels are in custody, but the circumstances connected with their arrest have created some apprehensions of consequences. The right of search has always been asserted by Great Britain, and has been denied by the United States. England and France have not recognized the Rebel States as a nation, but have recognized them as belligerents, and the point is now presented of an insurgent claiming to be a diplomatic envoy from a State not yet recognized, arrested while traveling, on a vessel of the nation to whom he is accredited, and taken from it by a vessel of the nation against which he is in rebellion, and which still claims him as its subject. It seems to be conceded that Commodore Wilkes acted in the matter without instructions, and whatever instructions may have been given to the Atlantic fleet to effect their capture in the Theodora, it was hardly contemplated that they should be taken in a British vessel.

In view of the intricate question of international law likely to be raised, there is a casting about for precedents, and in the streets even Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and Wheaton are learnedly appealed to for justification. I am informed that the Secessionists of Baltimore called upon the British Consul to-day, and asked what Great Britain would do in the matter, and he expressed the opinion that the act did not interfere with any law of nations; and that, in view of all the facts, probably no notice would be taken of it. Members of the Cabinet think that the case presents an opportunity to test the point whether the British Government will accept its own doctrines when the American Bull gores the British Ox, and the general feeling seems to be, that the most that will be required will be, that the United States Government apologize for the act, which it will do and hold on to the prisoners.

Capt. Taylor reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamship Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about 24 miles to the westward she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows, and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New-York.

The packet had no other save her own flag.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

It is said that the State Department received several days ago information from the United States Consul at Havana that Mason and Slidell and their secretaries were there, and that he was watching an opportunity and devising means to have them arrested. The San Jacinto was returning from the African station, and had been ordered to cruise for the privateer Sumter. Happening to be in the neighborhood of Havana at the nick of time, our Consul conveyed to her commander the information of the sailing of the rebel emissaries on the British steamer Trent, but issued no orders for their arrest. Capt. Wilkes, upon his own responsibility, overhauled them within 24 hours' sail from port, and arrested them.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The long-expected frigate San Jacinto, with the Rebel emissaries Mason and Slidell on board, was telegraphed in the south-west offing, off Sandy Hook, on Monday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. She had been caught in the north-west gale which has raged for a day or two, past, and was blown off the coast. She came into the Lower Bay at 8 o'clock, and lay to until Marshal Murray and Deputy Sampson came alongside in their tug. On reaching the deck of the frigate, Mr. Murray presented his dispatches to Commodore Wilkes, and the prisoners were handed over into his custody. The frigate then put to sea again, and proceeded to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where she will arrive on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. Marshal Murray will proceed to Boston in the San Jacinto, to deliver in person the prisoners to Col. Dimmick at Fort Warren.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES MURRAY MASON.

J. M. Mason, late a Senator of the United States, but now a prisoner for treason, was born in Virginia, on Analoston Island, Fairfax Co., on the 3d day of November, 1798. He is a degenerate son of one of the most distinguished families of a State that has no other. The first of the name who came to this country was Col. George Mason, a Member of the English Parliament in the reign of Charles I. He was afterward an officer in the army of Charles II., and when the royalist army was defeated at Worcester, he escaped from England in the disguise of a peasant, and came to Norfolk, Va. His great-grandson, George, married a daughter of Sir William Temple, and his eldest son, who died in 1792, was the celebrated George Mason of the Revolution. It was he who drew up the non importation resolutions of 1769, presented by Washington to the Assembly of Virginia, where they were unanimously adopted. One of them was a resolution not to import or purchase any imported slaves after the 1st of November of that year. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. James Murray Mason, the only distinguished act of whose life was the authorship of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850, until he took a prominent part in the destruction of the Federal Union and Constitution which George Mason did so much to create, is the grandson of George. Of the grandfather, Jefferson said: "He was a man of the first order of wisdom, of expansive mind, profound judgment, cogent in argument, learned in the lore of our former Constitution, and earnest for the republican change on democratic principles." The conscientious biographer of the grandson must say that he was a man without common sense, of a narrow mind, profound only in prejudices, of small culture, earnest in nothing but to secure the supremacy of Slavery, and has crowned an ill-spent and useless life by an attempt to overthrow the liberties of his country.

J. M. Mason's early education was such as given to the youth of that part of Virginia who boast it is that common schools are scarce and newspapers almost unknown. In 1818, however, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and after studying law two years at the college of William and Mary in Virginia, and in the office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, received a license to practice. He soon entered upon political life, and in 1826 was sent to the House of Delegates, to which he was twice reelected. In 1837 he was chosen a Member of Congress, where he served a single term, without distinction. In 1847 he became a Member of the United States Senate, where he continued till last Winter, and would have remained till 1863, should he have lived so long, and been loyal to the Constitution.

As a member of the Senate Mr. Mason has been notorious, but never useful or respected. Under Mr. Buchanan he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but never brought forward any act honorable to himself or beneficial to the country. On the Fugitive Slave, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and all other measures involving the question and the interests of Slavery, he has always been foremost in debate, making himself conspicuous by his loud-mouthed advocacy of the extremest Pro-Slavery doctrine, the most insolent abuse of the North, and especially Northern workingmen, by that offensive manner toward all who came in contact with him which he brought from the plantation. To these distinctions he has added, for a year or two past, that of wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-spun in Virginia, as indicative of his extreme Southern views, but which was covered all over with Connecticut buttons—a sham and true characteristic of the man. From the beginning he has been a Secessionist. As long ago as 1855 he said, in a letter written for some public occasion in South Carolina, that "but one course remains for the South—immediate, absolute, and eternal separation." In March last he said, in the Senate, that he recognized "no allegiance to this Government." He nevertheless remained to occupy his seat and draw his pay as long as it was safe for him to do so—a spy and a marplot in the counsels of the nation, and a fraudulent dependent upon her Treasury. His social position alone has probably continued him under Jeff. Davis's Government, as it has for so many years under ours, in a post meant to be one of honor and trust, but he is, at last, thanks to the good sense and energy of Capt. Wilkes, put where he can do no farther mischief.

JOHN SLIDELL.

John Slidell, unlike his companion, is at least a man of parts. He is a native of this city where he was born in 1793. Early in life he went to the South, having been detected in an infamous crime, from the immediate consequences of which he escaped by sliding down a water-pipe from a chamber-window. A duel afterward followed, and having nearly added murder to adultery he fled.

In New-Orleans he became, we believe, first gambler and then lawyer. That he dropped the first profession for the second is an evidence of the shrewd sense which has always characterized him, as it opened to him a wider field for the display of his peculiar abilities, without cutting him off from the use of those talents in which he excels. Fraud is his element, and even at home he is known as "Baron Plaquemine" in allusion to the election frauds by which, in 1844, he defeated the election of Henry Clay, and secured that of Polk. The Houmas Land Grants, a later and even more gigantic

swindle, gave him a reputation which even New-Orleans could hardly tolerate. He has been for many years in public life, as a member of the Louisiana Legislature, a member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate at Washington. Once before he has been accredited as a Minister Plenipotentiary, having been sent to Mexico at the time when war was about to break out between this and that country. But Mexico refused to receive him. He was a man of weight in Mr. Buchanan's Administration, where he used his power and influence to prepare the South for Secession, and to cripple the means and resources of the incoming Administration.

Slidell [illegible] in his youth by many old gentlemen in this city. He was the son of a tallow-chandler, a parentage of which he had the weakness to be ashamed, and which was a source then, and probably is now, of continual mortification. It is related of him that on one occasion in conversation with a lady, noted and dreaded for her wit, he expressed a desire for foreign travel. "Ah!" said the lady, "I have no doubt you would find yourself very much at home in *Greece!*" Slidell withdrew precipitately from the encounter. "That young man," said his persecutor, as he retreated, "needs to be *dipped over again*, for he has not been well *molded*." He will now be put where he can reflect at his leisure upon the peaceful and respectable qualities of the father and grandfather—who was also a tallow-chandler—of whom he has always been ashamed.

GEORGE EUSTIS, JR.

George Eustis, jr., the Secretary of Slidell, was born in Louisiana, and educated at Havard College. He practiced law in New-Orleans, and was a member of the XXXIVth and XXXVth Congresses, serving at one time on the Committee of Commerce. He married the daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Secession-ist banker of Washington.

TRANSFER OF THE PRISONERS TO FORT WARREN.

The inchoate Rebel embassy seized *in transitu* by the gallant Capt. Wilkes, left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for this port in the United States frigate San Jacinto, and up to a late hour last night we had not been apprised of their arrival. They were to tarry here only long enough for the transaction of certain legal technicalities, which being attended to, they were to proceed on their journey to Fort Warren. The frigate was to come a little way inside of Sandy Hook and lay to until a steam-tug with United States Marshal Murray and Deputy Sampson on board, were to go alongside. The prisoners were to be formally delivered into the custody of Mr. Murray, who was to receive them as the agent of the Government, and then inform Capt. Wilkes that the frigate was to proceed to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to which place he had been directed to convey them. The prisoners will probably reach their secure quarters at Fort Warren on Wednesday night, but as they are likely to remain there for an indefinite period, the delay of a day or so will hardly make an appreciable difference.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The mode of the capture of the Rebel Emissaries, Mason and Slidell, has produced no inconsiderable agitation in the public mind. We say mode of capture, because we estimate the strength of the loyal States in this contest as invincible, and infer that the sedateness of the community accordingly would not be ruffled by the seizure of a ship-load of such sham Embassadors, unless it involved questions of an international character. Such schemers may sneak off successfully to Europe without jeopardizing our cause while we have a half million of men in arms; the choice part of the mother of the country [illegible] possession, and that merely the forerunner of cognate triumphs; victories variously accumulating; national credit and resources rising in an accelerated degree with the exhibition of national prowess. We do not, in speaking thus, extenuate the value of watchfulness or the honorable service of those to whom such service is confided, but merely affirm our conviction that the Union can and shall be preserved, though traitors scheme at home and abroad—though men with the antecedents and pretensions of Mason and Slidell had been landed at Southampton instead of being seized by Capt. Wilkes aboard the Trent.

Without seeking to anticipate the action of the Administration, whatever it be or shape it take, we may offer a few extracts from authorities on International Law, on the question of seizing persons or things during war, under kindred circumstances. Our first extract is from *Wheaton*, whose rank is as high in Europe as at home:

The fraudulently carrying the dispatches of the enemy will also subject the neutral vessel, in which they are transported, to capture and confiscation. The consequences of such a service are indefinitely, infinitely beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed. "The carrying of two or three cargoes of military stores," says Sir W. Scott, "is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but in the transmission of dispatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign, that may defeat all the plans of the other belligerent in that quarter of the world. It is true, as it has been said, that one ball might take off a Charles the XIIth, and might produce the most disastrous effects in a campaign; but this is a consequence so remote and accidental, that, in the contemplation of human events, it is a sort of evanescent quantity of which no account is taken; and the practice has been, accordingly, that it is in considerable quantities only that the offense of contraband is contemplated. The case of dispatches is very different; it is impossible to limit a letter to so small a size as not to be capable of producing the most important consequences. It is a service, therefore, which, in whatever degree it exists, can only be considered in one character—as an act of the most hostile nature. The offense of fraudulently carrying dispatches in the service of the enemy being, then, greater than that of carrying contraband under any circumstances, it becomes absolutely necessary, as well as just, to resort to some other penalty than that inflicted in cases of contraband. The confiscation of the noxious article, which constitutes the penalty in contraband, where the vessel and cargo do not belong to the same person, would be ridiculous when applied to dispatches. There would be no freight dependent on their transportation, and therefore this penalty could not, in the nature of things, be applied. The vehicle in which they are carried must, therefore, be confiscated." (Robinson's Adm. Rep. vol. vi. p. 440. The Atalanta.)

But carrying the dispatches of an embassador or other public minister of the enemy, resident in a neutral country, is an exception to the reason on which the above general rule is founded. "They are dispatches from persons who are, in a peculiar manner, the favorite object of the protection of the law of nations, residing in the neutral country for the purpose of preserving the relations of amity between that state and their own government. On this ground, a very material distinction arises, with respect to the right of furnishing the conveyance. The neutral country has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The limits assigned to the operations of war against embassadors, by writers on public law, are, that the belligerent may exercise his right of war against them, wherever the character of hostility exists; he may stop the embassador of his enemy on his passage; but when he has arrived in the neutral country, and taken on himself the functions of his office, and has been admitted in his representative character, he becomes a sort of middle man, entitled to peculiar privileges, as set apart for the preservation of the relations of amity and peace, in maintaining which all nations are, in some degree, interested."

[Elements of International Law, p. 565.

Walker, "Introduction to American Law," says: "Neutrals may not be concerned in bearing *hostile dispatches*, under the penalty of confiscation of the vehicle, and of the cargo also, unless it can be shown that its owners had no knowledge of the offense."

Kent, "Commentaries," says: "If on making the search the vessel be found employed in the contraband trade, or in carrying enemy's property, or troops, or dispatches, she is liable to be taken and brought in for adjudication before a prize court."

Authorities could be multiplied—English coincident with these just recited. *The Evening Post* quotes the following from the recent work of Dr. Robert Phillimore, "Advocate of her Majesty in her office of Admiralty:"

Page 368, Sec. 27—(*Contraband*).—"It is, indeed, competent to a belligerent to stop the embassador of his enemy on his passage."

Page 369, Sec. 272.—"As to carrying of military persons in the employ of a belligerent, or being in any way engaged in his transport service, it has been most solemnly decided by the tribunals of international law, both in England and the United States of North America, that these are acts of hostility on the part of the neutral, which subject the vehicle in which the persons are conveyed to confiscation at the hands of the belligerent."

Page 370, Sec. 273.—"Official communications from an official to the affairs of a belligerent Government are such dispatches as present a hostile character on the carriers of them. The mischievous consequences of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed; for it is manifest that, by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent army may be forwarded or obstructed.

"In general cases of contraband the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may serve to turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent."

Sec. 274.—"The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and of the cargo."

Thus, according to this latest and highest English authority, confiscation may follow seizure.

England, the party with ourselves in this matter, lyrically and practically claimed "to rule the waves," and in that capacity seized as she chose; took sailors from an American war vessel as her own, and moreover fired into the craft; captured Lucien Bonaparte from a ship in neutral waters, bound to America; and asserted "the right of search" as irrefragable. When Mr. Richard O'Gorman escaped from Ireland to this country, he got off in a boat and boarded a vessel coming down the Shannon from Limerick, and bound to America. The police at once gave the alarm, and a war-steamer was dispatched in search of the vessel. Terence Bellew McManus was taken from the brig N. D. Chase of Boston, U. S., under protest of the officers in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, after the vessel had cleared the port and had been lying off waiting for a favorable wind.

The Proclamation of Queen Victoria regarding the immediate duties of English subjects toward this country is very explicit, and we accordingly reproduce it:

VICTORIA, R.—Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas we, being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties; we, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our Royal Proclamation. [The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are then quoted, and the Proclamation continues as follows:] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal Proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as, for example, and more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship or vessel of war, or transport, of or in the service of either of the said contending parties, or by engaging to go or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure within her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; *or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties.* All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this 13th day of May, 1861.

—Com. Charles Wilkes, whose name is at this moment exultingly spoken by thousands of persons, has long been most favorably known. He was born in New-York in 1805, and has been in service for forty-three years. From 1838 to 1842 he was in command of the United States Exploring Expedition in the Pacific and Southern Oceans. His narrative of this Expedition, in five volumes, is familiar to all, at least by name. He is also the author of a work entitled "Western America," which contains valuable information relating to California and Oregon. When he performed the exploit for which he will receive the thanks of every patriot, he was on the way home from the Coast of Africa.

THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have read in your paper of the 26th ult., an article under the caption of *The Rocky Mountains*, in which you do this country great injustice. I will admit that "Pike's Peak," as it is called, is not a California, but I will risk my reputation on the assertion that the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Territory will yet be one of the permanent gold-fields of the world.

You say, in your issue of the 19th ult., that you have not heard of a "big strike" having been made here lately. I claim that there has been. The Buckskin Jo and the Montgomery districts are new, large, and well defined, and will furnish good paying quartz for 50 mills as large as Gen. Fremont's in California. Some one would say 1,000, but I put it within bounds; and the discoveries in that region are only beginning to show themselves, and there is no telling what they will be. And, besides, all the old mines in the Gregory region, including South Clear Creek and Boulder, are now making richer yields than heretofore. The great trouble still is to save the gold. This difficulty will be overcome in time.

In my calculation, I make no mention of the discovery of Dr. Birdsall, which is now only half matured, for extracting gold from the vast and inexhaustible quantities of Pyrites of Iron found in every lead. This of itself, if successful, as I believe it will be, will astonish the world.

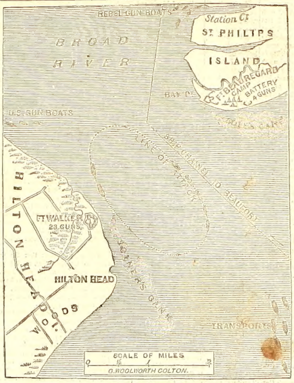
In all my letters written in 1858 and '59, I was very careful in my statements in regard to this country. Every line I wrote then was true. I stated, as I state now, that the placer or gulch-diggings, though numerous, are limited in their extent, owing to the formation of the mountain ranges. Still, they are not all discovered yet; nor will this species of mining be done away for the next century in this Territory, in my opinion. Our main reliance, however, is our vast and inexhaustible quartz leads, now found nearly everywhere in certain localities, and which will be as permanent as the overlasting mountains themselves; and when proper capital and machinery are brought to bear upon our rich and inexhaustible mines, the world will be satisfied that Pike's Peak is no humbug, as your article referred to would seem to indicate. You lead the public to believe that we have not over 5,000 inhabitants, after deducting the 25,000 Indians. Now, Mr. Greeley, you do not treat us fairly. To my certain knowledge, we had—by the United States Marshal's report in June last—over 30,000 inhabitants.

We do not invite emigration to come here, nor do we ask capitalists to come, unless they wish to do so; but there are fortunes here for them if they come. Colorado Territory is doing very well now. Denver City—the seat of government, as you are pleased to call it—is also doing well. The people of this Territory have more money in circulation, dug from our mountains, than those of any other Territory in the Union. We are doing well, compared to either Kansas or Nebraska. Many of our farms and *ranche* men are making fortunes. Our rich and fertile valleys will very soon furnish our citizens all they need in the produce line. With our untold pasture lands, no one need now go to Texas to raise stock. Come here: we need no more hay here to winter cattle than they do in Texas, with a better market. All our advantages combined will at no distant day make Colorado Territory all that its friends and early settlers hoped for. The fact is, it has now far surpassed my expectations. Our climate, as you state, is the Switzerland of America.

If you people in the great and grand City of New-York think you have all the pleasure this earth can furnish, we, the people of Colorado, want you to enjoy it; but, for my sake, let Colorado alone. If you cannot say anything in our favor, say nothing against us.

WM. LARIMER, jr.

Denver City, Colorado Territory, Nov. 5, 1861.

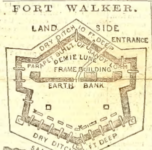


PORT ROYAL.

SCENE AND PLAN OF THE BATTLE.

The draft of the above map was made by Lieut. G. C. Plicque, of the Engineers attached to the Expedition. The batteries were situated—one, a strong, admirably-built fortification called Fort Walker, mounting 23 guns, one on the side of the Broad River (here about 2½ miles wide), and two other batteries, behind less elaborate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river. Of the latter, one mounted 15 guns, and was named Fort Beauregard, and the other 4 guns. The plan of our attack was equally simple, admirable, and effective, being neither more nor less than for the ships to steam in a circle, or ellipse, running close to one shore as they came *down* the river, drifting or steaming as slowly as possible past the batteries there, and paying their fiery respects, then making the turn to go back, and as they went *up* the river, favoring the other batteries with similar compliment—the game to be continued *ad libitum*, or until the Rebel flag came down.

FORT WALKER.



The above is a plan of Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, Port Royal. It had 24 guns, only eighteen of which are now mounted; they are mounted *en barbette*, that is, without parapet cut in embrasures; the two marked with a cross, (thus ✕) are rifled inch mounted on Columbiad platforms. The parapets are repairing with sandy earth and perhaps sods. The three squares marked C. C. C., in the ditches, are inclosures called caponnieres, built of piles of Palmetto tree trunks, some 10 feet high, placed very close together, and notched at the hight of three feet ten inches from the ground, to fire from each of their faces with muskets. Each caponnier can accommodate about 50 men, and they serve to defend the ditch against an assault.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, PORT ROYAL INLET, S. C., Nov. 11, 1861.

The steam gunboats Unadilla, Pembina and Curlew went up the river yesterday to Beaufort, under orders from Commodore Dupont. From the anchorage of the fleet, as far as the mouth of the Beaufort River, not a human being was seen; the plantations on either bank were deserted, and the entire country bore a mournful aspect, strangely contrasting with the beauty of the scenery and the glorious sunshine. At the confluence of the Beaufort and Broad Rivers, there was a slight change; the plantations which now began to dot the shore, gave evidence of a somewhat numerous colored population, nearly all male, but not a single white man showed his face. Approaching the city, the negroes were seen paddling their "dug-outs" close in shore, laden with common household furniture, such as they would be likely to use in their own quarters, but they avoided the gunboats as much as possible. Our object being to reach Beaufort as quickly as possible, we did not attempt to take up these fugitives.

The city of Beaufort, one of the most beautiful in Southern latitudes, is situated on the right bank of the river, which here makes an extensive sweep, giving the water the appearance of a broad lake. The town has a frontage on the stream of six or eight furlongs, and the buildings show unmistakably the wealth of their late occupants. The sailors were not permitted to land, the reconnoitering party being composed of the principal officers of the expedition, only four in number. Some score of the best houses were visited—among others, those of Col. E. Rhett, Dr. Elliott, and Col. Bramwell—and every building showed evidences of the panic which had seized the inhabitants after our victory of last Thursday and the saturnalia of the negroes after their departure.

A few aged slaves afforded us some information in regard to the events which had occurred. When it was known in Beaufort that the Rebels were in flight from their batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point, the whites in Beaufort immediately commenced leaving in hot haste—some for Charleston, and others for a point toward the shore of St. Helena Sound. (The latter inlet is to the north of Port Royal, with which there is internal water communication.) We learned that every article of property which was valuable and portable was carried off—the beds and mattresses having been cut up in order to provide wrapping material for the numerous packages, and the feathers thrown from the windows. Piano-fortes stood out on the sidewalks, guitars, and other instruments lay in different stages of dilapidation upon the pavements, and the entire place seemed the very picture of ruin and desolation. The houses outside were as beautiful as ever, and the flower gardens were uninjured, but the interiors were in an awful state—little better than a chaos of broken furniture, torn books and engravings, old letters, &c. The negroes assured us this was all effected by the "country people," as they called them (meaning the field hands), and that they themselves had done all they could to prevent the destruction, but without avail.

At the Post-Office we found a number of important letters; among them one from Commodore Tatnall, dated a day or two before the battle. He felt, it would seem, quite confident as to the result, and promised that he would stick by the defenders of the forts until the very last. He certainly redeemed his promise in a very strange manner; may be be recollected the fate of that other Commodore, of Hatteras Inlet notoriety. All the letters in question have been delivered over to Commodore Dupont.

We then ordered the negroes to show us the way to the arsenal, and here we found property belonging to Uncle Sam which well repaid us for our journey. The entire Fresnel lighting apparatus formerly used on Hunting Island and Martin's Industry was discovered, in excellent condition, except that the massive brass work was somewhat tarnished for want of cleaning. One light is revolving, the other fixed, and both apparatus were imported for the purpose from France at a cost of $7,000. As Com. Dupont is desirous of immediately laying down the buoys in this great harbor of Port Royal, and rendering it a secure refuge and anchorage for shipping, it would scarcely be possible to over-estimate the value of our discovery. The entire machinery, lamps, burners, clock-work, &c., are now safely on board the Wabash, and will soon be replaced in their former position.

The other articles captured in the arsenal were a few dozen muskets of the '52 pattern, Springfield manufacture; a quantity of bayonets and United States cartouche-boxes, a few kegs of Kentucky powder (about five hundred pounds in all), three siege gun-carriages, and an old 24-pounder of little value; the latter we rendered useless by knocking off the trunnions. The long room on the second floor, we learned, was used as a ball-room by the inhabitants, and served as the headquarters of that gallant corps, the "Beaufort Artillery." Around the walls were festooned the names of Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Pickens, Calhoun, &c. These were naturally removed from their dusty elevation, and left the walls bleak and bare as the lower chambers.

We were led to believe by the negroes that some intention exists on the part of their late masters to burn the City of Beaufort during the night time, throwing the onus upon us. The gunboat Curlew, which came up to headquarters this forenoon, rejoins the Pembina and Unadilla this evening, and the Commodore has determined that no further excesses shall be committed either by blacks or whites. It is understood that several companies of marines will be placed on guard there to-morrow for the purpose of watching over the property left by the panic-stricken inhabitants.

CIRCULATING GEN. SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION—BEHAVIOR OF THE SLAVES—NO DEPREDATIONS BY THE UNION TROOPS—CONDITION OF BEAUFORT—INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, Nov. 16, 1861.

On the 14th instant, Gen. Sherman dispatched one of his aids, Lieut. Geo Wagner, to carry the proclamation he issued immediately after landing, to the people of South Carolina. That proclamation was sent North some days ago, so that I need not recapitulate its contents. The General could not at first determine how it should reach those to whom it was addressed, except through the New-York papers. Lieut. Wagner, however, volunteered to perform the dangerous duty of carrying the proclamation into the interior. He was accompanied by Dr. Bacon, of the 6th Connecticut Volunteers. They left here early in the morning, on the gunboat Seneca, Capt. Ammen (which is constantly dispatched by Commodore Dupont on important and dangerous errands), and landed at Beaufort. Here they found mules, and having previously provided themselves with saddles, started inward across the island of Port Royal. None of our forces had advanced beyond Beaufort, and the mission was at once perilous and delicate. Lieut. Wagner carried a flag of truce, but bore no mission to the military authorities. He had a letter of credence from Gen. Sherman, indicating his errand, a copy of the proclamation, and an open letter to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a clergyman of Beaufort. A letter from this gentleman to Gen. Sherman was found on his table in Beaufort a day or two previous, asserting that he was a British subject, and claiming protection. Mr. Wilson fled with the other whites, and Gen. Sherman's communication assured him that no harm would be done either to him or his property, or indeed to any peaceable, inoffensive citizens. Mr. Wagner's instructions were to find if possible some means of conveying this letter to Mr. Wilson, and to inform all unarmed inhabitants that the Union forces designed them no injury. He was also particularly instructed to state the ravages at Beaufort were the work of the blacks, and quite as much regretted by the Unionists as they could be by the South Carolinians; that we had taken every means to interrupt them in our power, but as we had not occupied Beaufort, could not fairly be held responsible for their continuance.

The two gentlemen rode for about eight miles without meeting any white person; the houses were all deserted, but apparently not pillaged, and the blacks whom they saw were at work in the fields. Toward noon, having arrived within about two miles (so the negroes assured them) of Gardner's Corner, a place opposite Port Royal Ferry, on the Port Royal River, and which is said to be occupied by rebel troops, they came up with a white man on horseback. Hailing him, he at first appeared unwilling to stop, but finally allowed them to enter into conversation. He was the Rev. Mr. Walker, also of Beaufort. He seemed unwilling to have anything to do with them; refused to take the proclamation; misinformed them in regard to the road, and was altogether churlish in behavior. While in his company, they saw two persons advancing on foot, and bearing a flag of truce. These proved to be two officers of the rebel force at Gardner's Corner—Capt. T. O. Barnwell, 12th Regiment S. C. Militia, and Lieut. H. McKee of the same regiment. They were evidently gentlemen, and behaved with great courtesy, having been sent out to ascertain the vicinity of the flag of truce. Lieut. Wagner had no absolute business with them, but an interview of half an hour or so took place, at which the clergyman was present. The officers admitted that the depredations on Beaufort were the works of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our force from any complicity; this was admitted also by Mr. Walker. It was accounted for by the anxiety of the blacks to preserve the property from falling into the hands of the Union troops. The blacks were very much pitied by these officers, on account of the apprehensions the poor creatures entertain of the Northerners. The Rebels greatly regretted being obliged to leave on that account. As for the capture of Beaufort, those little mud forts of course could not expect to cope with our Navy, but on land they were prepared to meet us. There were no citizens that we should call loyal in South Carolina, so there was no one to whom the proclamation could be addressed. They did not object to its reception by Mr. Walker, and that gentleman finally consented to carry the proclamation, under cover, to Mr. Wilson; he also consented to carry Gen. Sherman's letter to that clergyman. A letter from one of the prisoners taken by us on the 7th to his wife was also given by Lieut. Wagner to the rebel officers. So the principal object of the errand was accomplished; the proclamation put into the way of being seen, and the fact of our being unconcerned in the Beaufort plundering definitely announced and admitted. No invitation was extended to Lieut. Wagner to proceed further, and going under a flag of truce he could not ask any permission. He was courteously directed on his return route, and assured that his flag would be respected. A copy of his letter of credence was taken. Just at the close of the interview the Major commanding the port came up, and was civil. On their return the party met a squad of Secession cavalry, who gave them fodder for their horses, and one of whom lunched with them. No other adventure marked their return.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 13, 1861.

Yesterday Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Capt. Davis, the fleet captain, Capt. John Rodgers and Capt. C. P. R. Rodgers of the Wabash, and other officers of the navy, went on the gunboat Seneca, Capt. Ammen, as far up the Port Royal River as Beaufort, to examine the condition of that deserted town. I was permitted to accompany them, and make haste to write down while the impression is still recent an account of one of the saddest scenes I ever witnessed. We got under weigh at about noon, and as Beaufort is only some fifteen miles up the river, in about an hour we were within sight of its lofty porticos and clustering gardens. It is a small place, occupied in Summer by many of the wealthiest planters in South Carolina, who resort to it for its delicious ocean air; 2,000 or more are usually there as late in the season as November, but in the Winter the population is not more than 500. The houses are mostly wooden, with stuccoed fronts, spacious verandahs and high porches; they stand along the shore in gardens crowded with orange and lemon trees, fragrant jessamines, magnolias and huge cactuses, gorgeous in crimson and yellow. As we sailed leisurely along in the admirable little craft, which is not yet a month old, and has been christened already in three fights, resulting to victoriously, flat-boats crowded with negroes and filled up with plunder could be seen making their way speedily across the stream. Two other gunboats lay off in the river, to guard against the return of rebel troops. On the wharves, a lazy black or two stood basking in the sun and staring at the strangers. We landed in small boats, the Captain of the Wabash having brought his launch, which was armed with a rifled cannon, and filled with sailors each carrying a musket. The officers of the party were all armed. No sooner had we put foot on shore than the melancholy experiences of the day began. A warehouse on the wharf had been broken in and its contents pillaged; the relics of stores of food were strewn around, empty barrels, broken doors and windows, cases of liquor or oilsovereot, and wanton destruction of every sort perpetrated upon the property, and this was but a sample of what we were destined to meet at every step. All the shops and stores were rifled; the Post-Office despoiled, and on the doorsteps some fragments only told what had once been written. Not a white man was to be seen, beside those of our own party. Capt. Rogers of the Wabash, immediately distributed his men around so as to guard against surprise, and gave strict orders that not an article should be removed from the village. The negroes whom we had seen before landing had got away with their plunder, but other groups lounged around, touching their hats to us, or in default of hats, pulling their shaggy wool, and seemed anxious to talk. We asked where were the white people: "All gone, Massa, gone the day of the fight, left we behind." Their story was uniform. Their masters had fled with the greatest precipitation so soon as the firing commenced at Port Royal. Some indeed had left even earlier, but not one now remained. They had endeavored to persuade or force the blacks to accompany them, but in vain. The negroes had remained, and others had come from the surrounding country, and an indiscriminate pillage of the town had taken place. The testimony of the blacks was unanimous that the "niggers" were robbing and destroying everything they could lay their hands on, until on the 10th, Capt. Ammen of the Seneca had arrived, and his officers threatened to shoot them, unless they desisted. Again and again, men, women, and children were asked in my hearing, by Commodore Dupont, by Gen. Sherman, and others, "who had committed the ravages we saw," again and again they answered, "the blacks." Twenty different times I myself asked as many different negroes, "who had stopped the outrages," and invariably they told me "the Yankees." Some of the darkies were house servants, some were old and evidently attached to their masters, some still remained to look after the property as well as they were able, and spoke mournfully of what they had seen and of what had been done; but always it was the blacks who had done it. I am particular in asserting and repeating this statement, because there can be no doubt that the outrages will be charged upon Union troops. But not only did Capt. Ammen find the negroes engaged in the plunder three days ago, when he first went up to Beaufort; not only did his officers compel them to desist, but no men were allowed to land, so that the possibility of an occasional depredation should be precluded. And yesterday the utmost scrupulousness was exhibited by a similar party who went through the town, to interfere in no way with the personal property they discovered. With the exception of the letters and papers that were taken, with a view to obtaining information for the military and naval commanders, and an occasional Southern flower that a young midshipman plucked and stuck in his buttonhole, Beaufort remained exactly the same at our departure as at our arrival.

Indeed but one emotion was experienced, and but one sentiment expressed by any member of the party, and that was of the profoundest sadness. We went through spacious houses where only a week ago families were living in luxury, and saw their costly furniture despoiled; books and papers thrown out on the floors, mirrors broken, safes smashed; pianos on the sidewalk, feather beds ripped open, and even the filth of the negroes left lying in parlors and bed-chambers. The destruction had been wanton; in many instances no purposes of plunder could have been served, but simply a malicious love of mischief gratified. The flight must have been very rapid, for the curtains were sometimes at the windows, and in nearly every house the private papers and letters remained. Wedding cards and invitations to dinner sometimes lay on a drawing-room table, while the walls were defaced and the furniture broken all around, by the slave population, said to be so peaceful, so submissive, so sure to fight for their masters. Many of the officers went into houses of their friends, some into mansions, even, where they had dined and slept in other days. Mr. Nat. Heyward's house was one of the finest we entered; another was that of Edward Rhett, where Barnwell Rhett himself had often resided. There seemed a retributive justice in the fate that rested upon the dwelling of this arch rebel; the slave property on whose account he had endeavored to overturn his Government, was not only become worthless, but absolutely an active and destroying force directed against his own home; and that too, without any instigation or even approbation from Union troops. Entirely of their own accord have the negroes perpetrated these enormities. We looked through the rooms, so ruthlessly devastated, and so sadly changed, out on the luxuriant gardens, blooming with tropical plants, and redolent with unfamiliar fragrance, we saw the November sun shining on a landscape as warm and genial as our Northern fields in June, and thought how miserably and speedily has come the punishment of those who had planned and perpetrated the great rebellion.

The blacks told us that the rebels returned nearly every day, but only early in the morning before sunrise, and in small numbers. Gens. Drayton and Gonzales were said to have been in Beaufort that morning with thirty or forty horsemen. The negroes were anxious for us to send a gunboat in pursuit of them; they volunteered to guide us, and said that the whites were so frightened that a single gun would drive them away. They told the same story that I have heard from at least fifty other blacks whom I have talked with in nearly every part of Hilton Island, that the masters have in several instances shot at the slaves when they refused to follow them. There can be no doubt that much allowance must be made for the mendaciousness of the negroes; they are very apt to tell the story they think you wish to hear; still the detailed information they give in reply to questions not at all leading, and the unanimity which could not be concerted, indicate facts that can hardly be disbelieved. Their reports, too, are so often confirmed by what occurs within our own observation that some reliance may be placed on them. There can hardly be a doubt that the whole slave population in this vicinity is ready at least to desert its masters; is not only ready and determined to do so, but has done so already in thousands. It is not yet a week since the battle, one of whose results is so tremendous.

We came down the river slowly, having left two gunboats near the town, and stopped on the way to examine the remnants of an old Spanish fort, or, the property of Mr. John Joyner Smith, and a live-oak grove, said to be the finest in South Carolina. The grove is spacious and magnificent beyond anything of the sort to be seen elsewhere. The great branching oaks stand each apart, so that their growth is not obstructed, and broad promenades beneath them lead out to the cotton fields. Pendant from the boughs hangs the parasitical moss which clusters so thickly on the orange, the lemon, the live-oak, and the fig-tree; and here and there, on the green sward beneath, the little nigger babies were at play. Beyond the grove, which was pronounced by those most familiar with the South, superior to any in Florida or Georgia, stretched out a plantation of cotton, partly picked. We visited the storehouse where thirty or forty bales were found, as yet unginned; two of McCarthy's gins and a steam engine were there ready to our hands, and a crowd of negroes offered their services in ginning. In the quarters of the blacks we bought turkeys and poultry, and eggs, saw two men grinding corn at a mill, exactly as the Egyptians ground it two thousand years ago. The planter's house was deserted by its owner, but we did not enter; for the slaves had apparently left its contents undisturbed; only at Beaufort has there been known to occur any of the sad ravages I have described. The blacks on this estate, however, like all others who had been seen, had been expecting the arrival of the Yankees, and were well informed in regard to all that had yet occurred since our coming. They told of abundance of cotton all through this region, either ginned or in the storehouses, or some of it yet unpicked.

On our further way to Port Royal we saw two batteries, which the blacks declare were built last Summer, but the guns from which had been carried down to the forts at the harbor. Everything, even to the tone of the letters that were discovered in the forts, indicates that the rebels supposed the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point to be not only important but impregnable. It was nightfall before we returned from the excursion, so full of melancholy and even appalling suggestiveness.

The following is the number of killed and wounded in the several ships:

	K.	W.		K.	W.
Wabash	1	2	Susquehanna	2	8
Pawnee	2	3	Mohican	1	7
Bienville	2	3	Ottawa	0	6
Total				8	23

One of the four or five prisoners taken on Thursday night, a private and a South Carolinian, has already requested to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and be sent North. Others state that they volunteered because they were told, if they did not, they would be drafted; they assert that they had no quarrel themselves with the Northerners, no wish to fight us. This is in South Carolina. But perhaps we shall find no other instance of a similar feeling.

The following memoranda were found in the fort at Bay Point, evidently made by the Surgeon and the Colonel of the post:

"Nov. 6.—Private Murdock, B. V. A., concussion of the brain, slight.

Nov. 7.—Private Crews, W. S. G., fore-arm and arm torn by hot shot accidentally.

"Amputation of the arm just below the anatomical neck.

"Private Crews, W. S. G., forearm torn badly; amputation.

"The above are the wounded left behind in charge of the enemy, and as they were not magnanimous enough to spare these poor fellows from the wounds necessitating the above operations I hope they will not prove themselves doubly Goths and Vandals by neglecting them.

"E. H. TURNFOLD, Surgeon of Fort.

"Five o'clock p. m.—12th Regiment S. C. V. November, 7, 1861.

"BAY POINT, Nov. 7, 1861.

"I am compelled to leave some poor fellows who cannot be removed. Treat them kindly; let your motto be, '*Haud ignarum mali miseris succurrere disco*.'

"After the other fort had fallen we preferred leaving our untenable position to assist in establishing the Southern Confederacy to better purposes than we can in Fort Lafayette.

"STEPHEN ELLIOT,

Col. Commanding of S. C. Volunteers, Fort Beauregard."

It is a little singular that the wounded men thus recommended to the mercy of the Goths and Vandals were employed in heating shot at the moment of receiving their injuries. Had the surgeon reflected on this, perhaps he would not have thought the opprobrious terms exclusively applicable to those whom he expected to care for their enemies.

As evidence that the reliance of the surgeon was not altogether a mistaken one, I will state that Dr. Cooper, the Medical Director of Gen. Sherman's division, has taken entire charge of the effects, so far as they can be found, of Dr. Breist, the Surgeon of Fort Walker, who was found killed, and buried at once, by a bursting shell, in a passage way beneath the batteries. His body was reburied, and his watch, clothing, and papers will be sent to his friends at the earliest opportunity. All the rebel bodies found have been properly interred, and I myself heard the burial service by the chaplain of the Wabash over the remains of one poor fellow before our forces had been two hours in possession of the forts.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT.

From The Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 15.

There are no tidings of special interest from the invaders at Port Royal. They seem to be strengthening themselves for a permanent occupation of the islands skirting the harbor of Port Royal, but have, as yet, made no advance in force toward the main. Our forces are vigorously at work establishing a line of defenses across the low country, so as to confine the operations of the enemy to as narrow a compass as practicable. The headquarters of Generals Lee and Ripley are at Coosawhatchie. These accomplished officers are now busily engaged in locating and building batteries at various points, so as to protect the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah. Troops are also rapidly concentrating to support the new batteries, and our military line along the coast is already one of exceeding strength. The Rutledge mounted riflemen were sent on Sunday to Beaufort, which is now quite deserted, except by negroes. This fine corps is charged with the preservation of order in the unfortunate town, and will, besides, perform scouting duty.

TRUSTWORTHY LETTER FROM BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT, Nov. 10.—I rode to Beaufort yesterday. Two gunboats were aground near Fort Lyttleton, two miles below Beaufort, and one was lying at anchor a short distance below. The negroes were flocking into and out of the town, laden with prog. Those whom I spoke to answered me with civility. I am convinced that they are led by the desire of obtaining without cost those articles commonly so dear to them. They refused to enter Wilcox's store while he was in town. A young man, whose perceptions of truth were not blinded by fear, as he turned and rode back with me, told me that the first boat came ashore with a white flag, and that the negroes ran to the wharf to see the Yankees. Up to the very town I saw negroes who had been intrusted with saving their masters' property, while the latter moved his family, faithfully executing their commissions.

Under the circumstances, I do not consider the state of things so bad. What can we expect when planters leave entirely to themselves a people who have never been accustomed to perform the smallest task without a direction?

The Yankees, I suspect, are only feeling their way up the streams, and will not land to any place, except at the point where they intend to intrench themselves (perhaps Colleton Neck), where their frigates will find a safe roadstead.

These conclusions are drawn from what I saw yesterday. The whole aspect of affairs ought to be changed in a day. [Charleston Mer.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

At places where full Clubs cannot be formed for either THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the subscribers for the two editions can unite, thus coming within our terms.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Hitherto, we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the number of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible increased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, persistent efforts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or can hope to do after the close of the War—to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose, therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

Weekly Tribune.

For $12, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, *addressed to each subscriber*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....$1 00

For $10, Eleven Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....1 00

For $20, Twenty-one Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....3 00

For $30, Forty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....8 00

For $50, Fifty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....10 00

For $80, Eighty Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....18 00

For $100, One Hundred Copies Weekly Tribune, *to one address*, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....25 00

$1 20 each will be required in all cases where the Paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

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For $11 25, Five Copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and Pens or Pens and Cases to value of....$2 00

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The Pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made. They will be furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. To choose as to the style and quality of Pens or Pens and Cases wanted for premiums, our friends are referred to the manufacturer's price list in another column. See "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

Specimen Copies of The Tribune sent when requested.

When Drafts can be obtained, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Proclamation:

By EDWIN D. MORGAN, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife, and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the national energies and throws its dark shadow over the Land; though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile, and advancing with gigantic steps toward greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been stayed from the fireside and from the camp; internal order has prevailed; plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted; our national rights are respected; partisan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic emotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperiled institutions. The marvelous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our national spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true national greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

In this hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow before Him, and acknowledge our National sins, Infinite Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the startling evidence of the mutability of human affairs, taught us in the lessons of the year, will tend to subdue our hearts; and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the wonder of the world and the glory of this Nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are vouchsafed unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discern, we should make our public acknowledgments:

Therefore, I, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving, and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do earnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany,
[L. S.] this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

The Charleston Mercury is a journal with which we have so seldom the felicity of agreeing that we take special delight in quoting and indorsing its remark on the taking of Beaufort: "It is better for South Carolina to be the "cemetery of freemen than the home of slaves." The negroes about Beaufort seem to have a similar notion.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIFFICULTY.

We once heard a drunken shoemaker, with reference to the unsuccessful attempt of Lot to find five righteous men in Sodom, remark that he did not believe the patriarch looked through the shoemaker's shops. Gen. Sherman seems to have been guilty of a kindred oversight in his efforts to circulate his Proclamation in South Carolina. It is an appeal to the latent loyalty and Unionism of that unique State; but he can find no one to receive or listen to it. All the whites with whom his officers can manage to come in contact are double-dyed rebels, and he might as well be whistling jigs to a milestone as exhorting them to forsake their evil ways. They fly with wonderful celerity and unanimity on the approach of his flag of truce; if brought to a parley they know no Unionists—nobody who wants to hear or read his proclamation; and it is probable that, up to this hour, not fifty South Carolinians even know that he has issued one.

And yet there is a clear majority of the people of South Carolina who are to-day Unionists by instinct, and ready to welcome and respond to the General's lightest word of counsel or exhortation to fidelity and activity in the Union cause. We allude, of course, to the "mud-sills" of Palmettodom—the men and women whose labor has grown all the produce whereon the few idlers riot in luxury while the many workers are restricted to the barest necessaries of life. Let the General address a cheering, friendly Proclamation to this industrious majority of the South Carolinians, and we will warrant him to receive eager and loyal attention.

TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

We have been, and still are, most anxious that our Government should studiously avoid all pretext for hostility on the part of Great Britain pending the settlement of our domestic troubles. We know that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was plotted and inaugurated in the sanguine hope that Cotton and Commerce would soon force the British and French Governments to interfere in its behalf; and it is to-day kept alive, in spite of the general misery and squalor it causes throughout the revolted States, and its utter destitution of funds, by that hope. Demolish that to-morrow, and the Rebellion could not be kept on its legs through the Winter. Now, the Union wants nothing of Europe but that fair play to which treaties and the Law of Nations entitle us. If the Republic cannot subdue its revolters, let the Republic be dissolved! "Hands off" is all we ask of Europe, and that is our simple due. We do most decidedly want Europe to let us alone. Hence we have regretted that Secretary Seward has not always evinced, in his official and personal intercourse with the British and French Embassadors, that earnest and frank desire to maintain the best understanding with them and their Governments that is the obvious dictate of National interest if not of National safety. We think he should not have hesitated to say to them, in acts if not in words, "Just at present, we cannot afford "to quarrel with you, and I shall take good "care that you have no plausible excuse for "quarreling with us."

Yet the danger of a rupture is not always to be averted by the utmost circumspection. And our private as well as public advices from Great Britain are not calculated to allay anxiety with regard to our relations with her Government. British opinion—which is but another term for what is deemed British interest—is rather averse to the cause of the Union. The manufacturers—a powerful, influential class—want Cotton, and think the readiest way to get it lies through breaking the blockade. They want markets for their goods; and the rebel envoys promise them open markets and a boundless demand. They detest the Morrill Tariff, and hope, in case of a Disunion Peace, to smuggle the Free States full of their fabrics via Secessia. And these, with the merchants and journalists in their interest, exert a strong pressure on the public and the Ministry.

On the other hand, the Tories and the Aristocracy are wild with exultation at the prospect of our overthrow and downfall. The beef-headed country squires, in whose breasts still rankle their grandfathers' hate of the tinkers and cobblers who conquered their mercenaries at Saratoga and Yorktown, eagerly swallow the assurances of their magnates that democracy has been tried in America and proved a monstrous delusion and mistake—that it has finally exploded, leaving none to mourn its fate. The Tories have been some years out of power; they want to get in; and they mean to turn out Palmerston & Co. either by crowding them into an unjust foray upon this country, or by accusing them of a lack of vigilance and of spirit in upholding British rights against our blockade and our naval operations generally. Hence it is fondly hoped in Secessia, and not without some show of reason, that our arrest of Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel will be made the pretext for a bullying demonstration against us by the Ministry, or by a successful Tory onslaught on them in case they should refrain from such demonstration. Hence we are bid to expect thunder in the fast-anchored isle on the receipt of the tidings of Mason and Slidell's capture.

On the other hand, Lord Lyons is said to assure his intimates privately that Mason and Slidell will be demanded by the British Government and surrendered by our own—so that no serious trouble can arise with regard to them. How much of this is instrinsically credible?

We have already intimated our hope that Great Britain *will* claim Mason, Slidell and their Secretaries on the ground of the illegality of their capture. We could very well afford even to surrender them for the sake of the precedent and principle thus established. If Great Britain is ready for a broad acceptance of the principle that free ships make free goods, it does not become us to object. But there must be no juggle in the premises, but the clear and simple recognition of a rule of action henceforth obligatory on both parties. Nothing is more certain than that Great Britain has often acted to our prejudice on the opposite principle to that which she must assert in demanding the liberation of Mason and Slidell. To instance but a single case—that of Henry Laurens is completely in point. Mr. Laurens was a leading rebel against the sovereignty of Great Britain, as Mason and Slidell are rebels against that of the United States. He was a leader in our fathers' revolution, as they are in that of Jeff. Davis. He was sent to Holland to solicit her aid in our struggle, as they were dispatched by Jeff. to France and England. He was on board a neutral (Dutch) ship, as they were on board a neutral (British) vessel. He was captured and taken out of his vessel by a British cruiser, precisely as Mason and Slidell were from theirs by Com. Wilkes. He was carried to England, as they have been brought to the United States. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London, just as they have been in Fort Warren. He was kept there to the end of the war (over eighteen months), as they are very likely to be detained in Fort Warren. And we have no recollection that the Dutch ever complained of his capture as unwarranted; if they did, it is certain that they were left to take it out in complaining. Now if Great Britain is ready to say that her capture and imprisonment of Laurens was all wrong, and to establish a rule which shall preclude henceforth all captures of belligerents on board neutral ships, it may be that our Government will decide that we have more to gain by giving them up than by retaining them. We do not anticipate its action; but we see clearly that the capture of the diplomatic traitors is of great advantage to us, whether we retain or surrender them. And we once more assure our timorous friends that Great Britain not only has no decent pretext for fastening a quarrel upon us, but that President Lincoln will take good care that she shall not get one, at least till we shall have settled our little account with Jeff. & Company.

NEVADA.

We have before us the first Message of Gen. JAMES W. NYE to the Legislature of Nevada Territory, assembled at Carson City, Oct. 2, 1861. It zealously combats the pretended right of Secession, reprobates the slaveholding treason, and summons the patriotism of the new Territory to rally around the flag and keep step to the music of Union. He further recommends the adoption of the Mining Laws of California, the division of the Territory into three Judicial Districts, the establishment of a Common School system, the division of the Territory into counties and Legislative Districts, and the location of its Capital. He urges the passage of acts making the wearing of deadly weapons a penal offense, regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and forbidding such sale on the Sabbath, and imposing stringent penalties on Gambling. He further recommends the passage of a Lien Law, and the collection by Territorial authority of the small sum ($4,591) apportioned to be raised by said Territory as its share of the Direct Tax imposed by Congress. The Message is vigorous in style and judicious in its tenor, and will command general approbation.

Our friend who thinks the opening of a Cotton port at the South a good deal of a humbug, seems to take a one-sided view of the matter. Let us open a port—yes, two or three ports—in Secessia, and let the Cotton be shipped therefrom if the growers please. But suppose they *don't* please, what then? Why then the rebel din in the ears of Europe that we are keeping the factory-hands of Great Britain and France out of work and bread by blockading the Cotton ports, will be silenced. If the rebels choose to burn their cotton, or leave it to rot in the fields, or retain it on their plantations, how can *we* help it?

A correspondent requests us to inform our readers how a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with $2,000 salary, can save $100,000 in four years. The problem is beyond our arithmetic.

COMPLIMENT TO GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday evening to George D. Prentice, Editor of *The Louisville Journal*, at the residence of Col. John W. Forney at Washington. Among the guests were Secretary Cameron, First-Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson, Assistant Attorney-General George A. Coffey, Senators Wilkinson, McDougal, Trumbull, and Pomeroy, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, Gens. Porter and Sykes, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Prof. Bache. After an elegant supper, Secretary Cameron made a few remarks. He said that we were in the midst of a great war, greater than we believed at the commencement. The most important portion of the country in relation to the war was Kentucky, and he was happy to see a man present here who had done more than any other man toward the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] He regretted that he had not the power of language to say what was due to the services of the distinguished guest who had so nobly aided the country. He had never had a doubt as to the result of the war. He had faith in the Anglo-Saxon race which covered this continent, and still greater faith in the virtue and intelligence of the great white laboring population, in achieving our final success. He had always loved the people of the South, but he had felt that the North was in the end to carry liberty over the world by the virtue of its courage and its constancy. He had felt doubtful but of two or three of the States; but he felt that if Kentucky was true to the Union, Tennessee would follow her, and when he saw that great paper, *The Journal*, give its columns to the defense of the Union, he felt that the Union was safe. He proposed the health of Mr. Prentice. Mr. Prentice's remarks were brief. He merely wished to remark that he agreed with his esteemed friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War equal to the task. [Applause.] The company separated at an early hour.

BULL'S HEAD.—It appears by the report of the cattle market that the supply of bullocks this week has been very much less than the week previous, and that the market opened with a slight improvement for drovers, but it closed as dull as any of the heavily overstocked markets of the past few weeks. Indeed, it was the opinion of the cattle-brokers, late yesterday afternoon, that all the cattle would not be sold, except at prices for the first class, only equal to that of the medium and lower grades on Tuesday. It is supposed that the enormously large stock of hogs on the market has some effect in cheapening beef. Sheep, too, are very abundant and cheap, and so is poultry.

Horace Greeley will lecture at Fort Edward, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26th. Subject—"The Nation."

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

THE GRAND REVIEW

60,000 TROOPS MANEUVERED.

Magnificent and Striking Spectacle.

MORE PUNISHMENT FOR VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1861.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The great review at Bailey's Cross Roads to-day was a very remarkable spectacle. Apart from the effect upon those not accustomed to such displays, it is declared by officers long used to foreign service, that few demonstrations in Europe have exceeded this in precision, regularity, and evidence of the rapid soldierly development. The feat of maneuvering for the first time 60,000 troops with success and perfect exactness is no ordinary achievement, and one for which Gen. McDowell, upon whom the organization of the forces devolved, is receiving applause.

The announcement that the way would be free to all spectators, flooded the avenues in every direction at an early hour. The Long Bridge was crowded so as to be almost impassable, and Columbia Turnpike, leading to Bailey's Roads, swarmed with passengers from morning until nightfall.

The hour fixed for the review was 11 o'clock, but the display began about 9 o'clock, with the assembling of the first regiments. The field chosen was the broad plain leading up from Bailey's Roads to Munson's Hill, the whole of which had been cleared of timber and brush, leaving a space of about one square-mile. Munson's Hill was the most commanding point of view, and was covered with carriages and visitors on foot. The lower part of the field, where not held for the review, was given up to the more distinguished guests of the occasion, who began to arrive about 10½ o'clock. The President and Mrs. Lincoln drove down from Munson's Hill at 11 o'clock, and were speedily followed by the various Heads of Departments and Diplomatic representatives. Secretary Cameron came on horseback.

Soon after 11 Gen. McClellan appeared, escorted by the McClellan Dragoons, Major Barker, which paraded for the first time as a squadron, and the 5th Regular Cavalry. He was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. With the President and Secretary Cameron, and followed by his Staff, he rode rapidly through the various lines already distributed about, and fully occupying the vast field, receiving volleys of cheers from each regiment as he passed. He then took his position upon a knoll near Bailey's house, while the entire body of troops prepared to pass in review.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the huge column, led by Gen. McDowell, moved forward, marching by battalion in "closed mass," each regiment parading by column in divisions. The review was in the following order.

Gen. McCall's Division, with ten infantry, and one cavalry regiment, and two batteries of artillery.

Gen. Heintzelman's Division, with seven infantry and one cavalry regiment, and two batteries.

Gen. Smith's Division—Ten regiments of infantry, one cavalry, and two batteries.

Gen. Franklin's Division—Twelve regiments infantry, one of cavalry, and three batteries.

Gen. Blenker's Division—Eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries.

Gen. Porter's Division—Thirteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and three batteries.

The following is a list of the batteries reviewed:

Easton's Pennsylvania.	Follett's Massachusetts.
Cooper's Pennsylvania.	Benson's Regular.
Kern's Pennsylvania.	Monroe's Rhode Island.
Ayres's Regular.	Platt's Regular.
Mott's New-York.	Hexamer's New-Jersey.
Barr's Pennsylvania.	Porter's Massachusetts.
Gibbon's Regular.	Bookwood's New-York.
Weedon's Rhode Island.	Randolph's Rhode Island.

The troops, moving in the most compact form in which they could be marched, occupied upward of three hours in passing.

The finest division in appearance was unquestionably that of Gen. Blenker. Although separate in other divisions, they excelled any of those under him.

The Massachusetts batteries were especially remarked for the excellence of their equipments and the accuracy of their movements.

The cavalry, excepting the regulars, formed the least brilliant part of the demonstration.

The contrast between regulars and volunteers in this branch was too striking. The troops all came upon the ground with one day's rations and ample ammunition, and accompanied by ambulances in readiness for any emergencies that might arise.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIRGINIA.

A new punishment of Virginia is at hand. Congress will probably be called on to change the territorial boundaries of Delaware so as to give the little State all the land between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, and to change the boundaries of Maryland so as to give her all the Eastern Counties of Virginia, and to leave to the State of Virginia as organized by the Convention at Wheeling the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Private but trustworthy advices from Europe, with relation to Mexican affairs, have been received. Spain and the Spanish party in Mexico had resolved to impose a king upon that country at the point of the bayonet. Of three princes Montenersier was the favorite. Whether England and France have fully acceded to this is doubtful. It is not believed that our government has taken any steps to counteract these schemes against the integrity of the power in whose welfare we are most nearly interested, or to prevent Spain from acquiring a country which is surely destined to be ours. If the latest reports from Mexico be correct, Mr. Corwin has been instructed to wound her pride, without being enabled to give her substantial help or even sympathy.

THE REBELS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

There is reason for believing that the Rebel forces on the Lower Potomac have been withdrawn within a few days, leaving but pickets and small detachments to man their batteries, and, perhaps, one regiment about a mile back of Mathias Point. Many of the camp fires which were visible last week have disappeared.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Drafts for the seventh ten per cent of the second fifty million loan were drawn to-day.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY REBEL CAVALRY.

A body of curious Rebel cavalry made a demonstration on our right flank this morning as the regiments were moving to the field of review. Apparently not finding the prospect inviting, they retired hastily. Toward the close of the review heavy firing was heard on the flanks, which caused some commotion. No satisfactory explanation of it has been received at headquarters. If it was the Rebels trying their guns, with the design to interrupt the review, they were foiled.

ACCIDENT.

Col. Taylor, with a surgeon, riding furiously near the field of review, knocked down, and probably gave his death blow to a private soldier. The surgeon was somewhat injured. Gen. Franklin put Col. Taylor under arrest.

ANOTHER HUMBUG REPORT.

The report that the Spanish Minister has said that he would have demanded his passports had Messrs. Mason and Slidell been taken from a Spanish vessel, or has used any expressions implying that he entertained such opinion, is untrue.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Gen. Butler is here receiving his last instructions touching his expedition to the Southern coast.

PENSION.

A pension has been granted to Corporal John Hineman, Company B, 2d Infantry—lost left arm at Wilson's Creek—$8 per month.

SOLDIERS DIED.

The following soldiers have died since our last report:

Wm. T. Tyrrell, Co. K, 2d U. S. Cavalry, at the Circle Hospital.

Frederick Schmidt, Co. G, 35th Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Seminary Hospital.

Moses Call, Co. E, 1st Michigan Cavalry, at the Eruptive Fever Hospital.

Sam. McChesney, Co. C, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, in camp.

Daniel Carpenter, Co. F, 50th New-York volunteers, at Camp Lesley.

C. S. Dearborn, Co. E, 2d New-Hampshire Volunteers, at Columbian College.

A. Leonard, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, at the Union Hotel.

James G. Baggett, Co. B, 7th Maine Volunteers, at the Eruptive Fever Hospital.

John Kelly, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, in camp.

Henry Albright, a musician of the 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Insane Asylum Hospital; also another musician, of the same regiment, at the same place.

J. W. Werth, Co. I, Harris Cavalry, at Columbian College.

Andrew Sandon, Co. C, 5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, at the Seminary Hospital.

G. Kleinart, musician of the 5th Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, at the Seminary Hospital.

Corporal C. Willsey, Co. B, 1st Michigan Cavalry, at Columbian College.

Prentice Gavit, Co. A, 52d Pennsylvania volunteers, at the Circle Hospital.

William Blevin, Co. D, 2d United States artillery, at Camp Duncan.

Levi Davis, Co. D, 45th Penn. volunteers, at the E street Infirmary.

Peter Lynch, Co. D, 13th Penn. volunteers, at Camp Tenually.

Thos. Dixon, Co. K, 45th Penn. volunteers, at Camp Casey.

J. Grotz, Co. D, 46th Penn. volunteers, in camp.

A private, name unknown, of Co. I, 1st Mich. cavalry, in camp south of the Capitol.

Wm. Stonide, Co. B, 12th Penn. reserves, at Camp Pierpont.

John Kuenzle, Co. I, 35th Penn. volunteers, at the Seminary.

Reuben Wetzel, Co. G, 47th Penn. volunteers, at the Union Hotel.

David Tanner, Co. H, 36th New-York volunteers, at Columbia College.

James H. Wilde, Co. H, 45th Penn. volunteers, at Union Hospital, Georgetown.

Lieut. George W. Snyder, United States Engineer Corps, at the Birch Hospital. The funeral of the latter was attended by a company and the band of the 3d Infantry United States Army.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Twenty-four of Jennison's Troops Rout 150 Rebels.

Fifty Rebels Killed and Eight Wounded.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Captain Burchard, with twenty-four men of Jennison's Regiment, attacked Captain Hays with 150 men at his place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving him away, burning his house and that of another man named Gregg; also, a Captain in the Rebel army. Captain Burchard and Lieutenant Bostwick were slightly wounded. The Rebels had fifty killed and eight wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The following is a special to *The St. Louis Democrat*:

The old terrors have settled down on the counties of the South-West since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the Rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Grandley of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 3,000 of Gen. Price's Cavalry made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons a mile long containing Union refugees.

Another train of fifty wagons arrived here to-day.

Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Calloway County, the first fruits of an expedition which was sent to that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Trustworthy information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Major Hough, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train near Warrensburg, on Monday last, and that a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

REBEL BATTERIES SHELLED ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

PADUCAH, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The gunboat Conestoga went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell, which routed the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and engaged. The rebels were again routed, with a number killed. The Conestoga was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The Journal's London, Laurel County, Ky., correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent reports that the citizens of London refused to sell the Union Government forage and ask exorbitant prices therefor, and also that Gen. Zollicoffer had blockaded the Cumberland Gap by blasting rocks, &c.

GOOD NEWS FROM ACCOMAC COUNTY.

3,000 Rebel Troops Disbanded.

RELEASE OF DRAFTED UNION MEN

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]

Information received at Headquarters [illegible] from Accomac County, Va., announces [illegible] ing of about 3,000 Rebel troops, who [illegible] camp near Drummondtown. As the [illegible] vanced the Rebel flag disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had been [illegible] concealed. The proclamation of Gen. Dix had been scattered through the county, and when received in camp where the Union men had been [illegible] forced into the service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband the whole force. The Secessionists said the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union men met them with hearty cheers, and the greatest enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed, there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the Union troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression.

The people are suffering for many necessaries of life, and were rejoicing at the prospect of an early restoration of the trade and commerce with Philadelphia, on which they depend for a livelihood.

Information received from Northampton County warrants the belief that the rebels there will also disband.

They have destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads, but the proclamation has given boldness to the Union men, and [illegible] people generally. All who are not loyal [illegible] armed. Union men, who had fled into [illegible] prevent being forced into the militia, are [illegible] their homes.

LATER FROM NORFOLK.

NEWS OF THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL—GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE—[illegible] HOPE OF ENGLISH HELP—MEETING OF THE CONGRESS OF TRAITORS—NO QUORUM PRESENT—THE REBEL TROOPS [illegible] ROANOKE ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, [illegible]
Via BALTIMORE, [illegible]

Lieut. Worden, U. S. N., arrested [illegible] and since confined in Montgomery, [illegible] Norfolk to-day, in exchange for Lieut. Sharp captured at Hatteras. He states [illegible] telligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell caused great excitement among the Rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of [illegible] England.

The Spaulding, from Hatteras, reports that two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roanoke Island, leaving a battery, and gone home.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th inst., without a quorum.

The Rebels are strengthening their battery at Sewall's Point, anticipating [illegible]

[Roanoke Island is at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, about 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras, near enough to the ocean to command [illegible] The Rebels had respectable works there, and [illegible] contemplated another movement through [illegible] Sound to drive our troops from Hatteras. [illegible]

FROM BALTIMORE.

SEIZURE AT MILLER'S HOTEL—TWO [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, [illegible]

Somewhat of a sensation was produced [illegible] ing in the western section of the city by the [illegible] Marshal sending a large force of police [illegible] Hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, [illegible] ing the whole establishment and all its [illegible] cluding a large number of horses, the [illegible] the bar-room, safe, and vault. The object of the movement is said to be to prostrate the [illegible] ments of the rebel sympathizers here.

It is supposed that from this hotel there has been regular communication kept up with teams [illegible] River, and thence to Virginia. The proprietors of the hotel have not been suspected generally [illegible] regarded as loyal men; but it is supposed [illegible] their employees or lodgers have been [illegible] transmitting letters forward to Secessia. [illegible] of letters were seized, but have not yet [illegible] examined. Two parties, Wm. Hart and [illegible] were arrested. The nature of the evidence [illegible] them is not known.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

REBELS REPELLED.

Mr. Savage, United States Vice-Consul [illegible] who had been to Key West on business, [illegible] on the 10th inst., reports that 1,500 rebels were discovered by the Union patrol some [illegible] from the fort on Santa Rosa Island. They [illegible] mediately informed the commander of [illegible] sent a force and shelled them off the [illegible] with great loss.

It is supposed the object was to get [illegible] 5,000 or more rebels, and with a force to attack Col. Wilson's camp, make another [illegible] upon them. The patrol, on going [illegible] discovered what seemed to them [illegible] in the chapparel, some distance [illegible] They waited and for some time, when it became apparent that there was a large force of Confederates posted in the bushes. This was at a long distance from Fort Pickens, but convenient to the [illegible] rebels having evidently been using the darkness of night to transport their troops to the rendezvous.

Information was dispatched to Fort Pickens without delay, and the commander resolved to send the fleet down to the secret camp, and give the unsuspecting soldiers of Secessia a good drubbing while in a position where they could do no harm to the National forces. Accordingly, several vessels were ordered to quietly proceed to the designated place, and, after getting within range, open fire. The order was executed with complete success. The ships [illegible] night, anchored off the island, and within easy shooting distance of the rebel camp, waiting until morning before opening the entertainment. At the first approach of morning, the various batteries opened a sudden and murderous fire, striking, it is believed, the very heart of the rebel camp, and scattering confusion and death among its occupants. A precipitate rush was made by the surprised troops for their boats.

They were soon crowded, and several capsized, all the while shot and shell being poured among them, inflicting, it is believed, terrible loss. The fierce fire from our fleet continued for quite a length of time, and until the boats had safely landed the remaining passengers on the territory of rebeldom. It is thought that there were some 1,500 in the encampment, which was so favorably located that it was almost a trap for our patrol force to drop into.

The merest accident discovered the secret, and many believe that its discovery saved Col. Wilson's camp from an intended surprise, although the Zouaves are kept on the alert, and their Colonel seems determined to be prepared in case of another attack.

The people at Key West are highly elated at the success of our arms, as are the loyal Americans in Havana.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Washington, though we have no positive news of special moment, there is, however, a restless activity prevailing on both sides. We published on Tuesday a few words concerning a skirmish between our pickets and some rebel cavalry. The affair now appears to have been of more importance than it at first seemed. The fight was 2½ miles west of Falls Church; the parties were, Company H of the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment, and 300 or more rebel cavalry. The attack was sharp, and the firing on both sides heavy for a short time; of the Union soldiers four were killed or mortally wounded, and eleven or twelve were missing. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it was certainly greater than ours.

OCCUPATION OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

About 4,000 troops, including Nim's Boston Battery, were on Sunday expected to march from Snow Hill, Maryland, into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia. Accomac is prepared to array itself for the Union, but Northampton shows fight. A later dispatch states that the rebels in Accomac dispersed, and that the Union men had in advance provided National flags to throw out when our troops appeared. The intelligent observer can hardly fail to see in this movement something more important, even, than the mere taking possession of two counties in an enemy's country. Quietly the lines have been drawn around the rebels; and in Western Virginia, on the Upper Potomac, opposite the capital, down the river, in Eastern Virginia, at Fortress Monroe, are generals able and alert, silently but efficiently coöperating with each other, and armies well disciplined, ardent, indomitable. We may soon expect news which shall stir the blood of those who hear.

The following proclamation from Gen. Dix was sent in advance of the expedition:

To the People of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property; on the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Lockwood of Delaware, a State identical with some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland, bordering on yours. From him and from them you may be assured of sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce her accustomed guides, by reëstablishing lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange; and in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of [illegible]. If there are any among you who, rejecting [illegible] tures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation, and draw down upon themselves the consequence which the Government is most anxious to avoid, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupation, the public authorities assure all that can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General Commanding.

THE CONFLICTING AUTHORITY IN VIRGINIA.

The following order has just been issued:

General Orders—No. 99.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1861.

Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to be inhabitants of civil offices—State, County, and Municipal—by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and violation of the declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in Convention at the City of Wheeling, on Thursday, June 13, 1861, and of the acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of said Convention. It is therefore ordered, by direction of the President, that if any person shall hereafter attempt within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of said Commonwealth, to exercise any official powers of a civil nature, within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinances of the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 13th day of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of said Convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility against the United States, and such persons shall be taken in military custody. Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We hear from Western Virginia that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the enemy three miles back from their positions. Gen. Benham had a sharp skirmish with them, which was ended by the fall of night; the rebels took advantage of this respite to run; as soon as Gen. Benham discovered their movement, he set out after them, but after a chase of 25 miles through a drenching rain, gave up the pursuit.

CAPTURE OF CALIFORNIA TRAITORS.

The United States steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, arrived on Friday, bringing as passengers from California, Gen. Sumner, seven companies of the 3d Artillery, and three of the 6th Infantry U. S. A., with their officers. While on the way Gen. Sumner arrested ex-Senator Gwin, and J. Calhoun Benham of California, and Capt. Brent, formerly of the Revenue service, who were on the steamship Orizaba, on suspicion of being Secessionists about to go to Europe in the rebel behalf. Through the influence of their friends at Panama, Minister Herran and the Governor of New-Granada objected to their passage through the country, on the ground that no extradition provision had been incorporated in the treaty with the United States. At one time serious consequences were threatened, it is said, troops having been ordered out to oppose the passage of Gen. Sumner's prisoners; but the General resolved upon crossing the Isthmus nolens volens, and the Governor contented himself by protesting against his act as a violation of the rights of New-Granada. The story that Gen. Herran, who came on the Champion, is deputed to lay the protest of his Government before the President at Washington, is, we learn, without foundation. The prisoners were released on giving their parole not to leave the country without permission from the Government, but, on Saturday, immediately after the receipt of the news about the arrest of Mason and Slidell, it was deemed important by the authorities at Washington to make them more secure than their parole would warrant. Hence, according to orders received by telegraph from the Secretary of State, Superintendent Kennedy had ex-Senator Dr. Gwin, J. Calhoun Benham and J. L. Brent re-arrested, and their baggage thoroughly overhauled. They were all taken to Fort Lafayette, whence they will be duly removed to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

Their baggage contained ample store of pistols, revolvers, bowie knives, and dirks. The trunk of Calhoun Benham contained among other documents two articles descriptive of himself, carefully clipped from *The New-York Tribune* of May 10, 1860, and one from *The New-York Times* of May 11, 1860. Both these articles describe the man whom President Buchanan had appointed to the office of United States District-Attorney for the State of California.

UNION PRISONERS TO BE HANGED.

The Norfolk Day-Book of the 11th contains the following dispatch dated at Richmond, the same day: "Col. Corcoran, three Captains, and 18 Lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action at Manassas, and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lots to be hung, by way of retribution for the hanging of Capt. Baker and the crew of the Southern privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress, drew lots for Col. Corcoran, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the Court at New-York condemned the crew of the Savannah to death, the Union officers would be immediately hung."

The Charleston Mercury of the 10th has the following:

"The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are all safely in jail, where they will abide the issue of the trials of our brave privateersmen at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by the Northern Courts for defending the South on the seas, it will be paid with interest in Charleston. Self-protection and the enforcement of the laws of nations and humanity alike require, in this instance, full and ample retaliation."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, publishes correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winder, telling the latter to make choice of the Union prisoners as hostages for Southern privateers. As a hostage for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, this lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into a close confinement in the felon's cell. The other hostages are Cols. Lee, Coggeswell, Wilcox, and Wood; Lieutenant-Colonels Brown and Neff; and Majors Potter, Revere, Vodges; and Captains Richland, Brownson, and Jeffers.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Mount Sterling Whig has a report from Thomas Turner, one of Gen. Nelson's aids, relative to the late Piketon engagement. He says that at Prestonburg the Union army divided into two columns; one under Col. Sill, via John's Creek, and the other met the enemy by another route. At Ivy Creek, the latter had a sharp engagement for one hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels, killing 6, and wounding 24. The rebels reported to the Unionists that they lost from 200 to 300, of whom 40 were killed and about 60 wounded. Another account says the Union loss was 6 killed and 17 wounded. Just before his attack and defeat of the rebels at Piketon, Gen. Nelson issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT PRESTONBURG, Nov. 5, 1861.

Having this day occupied the town of Prestonburg, with the force under my command, I declare to all whom it may concern, that the jurisdiction of the State of Kentucky is restored in this section of the State, and that the regular Fall terms of the courts will be held in those counties in which the time for holding the same has not passed. And all civil officers are ordered to attend at the times and places of holding said courts and attend to the duties of their respective offices.

Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1861.
W. NELSON.
By command of Brigadier-General Nelson.
JOHN M. DUKE, Aide-de-Camp.

The armies of Gen. Price and [illegible] McCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected, and Winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri, they fired all the hay-stacks, corn-cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them. Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst. originated in a large foraging party of Rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

LETTER OF THANKS TO COM. DUPONT.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Commodore Dupont the following letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal.

In the war now raging against the Government in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in the Navy, and great confidence reposed in its efforts.

The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others have equaled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated, and which you will bear onward to continued success.

On the receipt of your dispatches announcing the victory at Port Royal the Department issued the inclosed General Order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Flag Officer SAM'L F. DUPONT, *Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following is the result of the election in Virginia for Members of the Rebel Congress:

IId District, J. R. Chambliss of Greenville; IIId District, ex-President John Tyler of Charles City; IVth District, Roger A. Pryor of Petersburg; Vth District, Thomas S. Bocock of Appomattox; VIth District, John Goode, jr., of Bedford; VIIth District, James P. Holcombe of Albemarle; VIIIth District, D. C. Dejarnette of Caroline; IXth District, Wm. Smith of Fauquier; Xth District, doubtful between Boteler and Hunter; XIth District, John B. Baldwin of Augusta; XIIth District, Fayette McMullin, elected; XIVth District, believed that A. G. Jenkins has been elected; XVth District, Robert Johnson of Harrison; XVIth District, Charles W. Russell of Wheeling. No returns received from the Ist District, in which Mr. R. H. Garnett and John Critcher are the candidates.

At the Congressional election, held in North Carolina, the following candidates were successful: Ist District, W. N. H. Smith; IId District, R. R. Bridgers; IIId District, Owen R. Keenan; IVth District, Thomas D. McDowell; Vth District, A. H. Arrington; VIth District, J. R. McLean; VIIth District, contest between Thomas S. Ash, J. H. Headen, Hugh Waddell, and S. H. Christian; VIIIth District, Wm. Lander; IXth District, B. S. Gaither; Xth District, A. T. Davidson.

IMPOSING UPON THE INDIANS.

A letter from A. G. Boone, Indian Agent for Upper Arkansas, has been received at the Indian Bureau, inclosing letters of safeguard issued by Albert Pike, who calls himself "Commissioner of the Confederate States," to the Indian Nations and Tribes west of Arkansas, in favor of a band of the Comanches. This document was obtained from the band in Council. They were greatly astonished on being informed that they had made a treaty with enemies of our Government and of their Great Father at Washington, and wished the safeguard to be sent to Washington to be destroyed, or used as their Great Father might see fit.

Armed Indians are at Fort Wise in great numbers, and are anxious to make a treaty and enter in the agency at that place. They number 500 or 600 lodges, and, from their number and bravery, more trouble may be apprehended from them than from all other tribes if they are not satisfied. We give a copy of the safeguard:

LETTERS OF SAFEGUARD.

The Confederate States of America, To all their officers, civil and military, and to all other persons to whom these presents shall come:

The bearer of this is Bis-to-va-na, the principal Chief of the Ya-pa-rih-ca Band of the Ne-um or Comanches of the Prairie, and those who accompany him are the head men of that Band; all of whom have this day concluded and signed on behalf of the whole Ya-pa-rih-ca Band articles of a Convention of peace and friendship between that Band and other Bands of the Ne-um with us, and have thereby agreed to settle and live upon reserves in the country between Red River and the Canadian, leased by us from the Choctaws and Chickasaws; and the said Chief has also agreed to visit the other Bands of the Ne-um, not parties to the same Convention, and now on the Staked Plain and elsewhere, and persuade them also to settle upon reserves in the same country.

We have accordingly taken the said Chief, and the said head men and all other persons of both sexes and all ages, of the said Ya-pa-rih-ca Band, from this day forward, under our protection, until they shall for just cause forfeit the same, and that forfeiture be declared by us; and we have therefore granted and do grant to them and to each of them these our

LETTERS OF SAFEGUARD,

for their protection, and to avail each and all of them as far as our authority and jurisdiction extends.

You are therefore hereby charged to respect these letters, and give all the said persons protection and safe conduct; and any infraction by any of you of this safeguard, will be visited by us with all the penalties due to those who violate the public faith and dishonor the Confederacy.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof Albert Pike, Commissioner of the Confederate States to all the Indian Nations and Tribes west of those States doth hereunto set his hand and affix the seal of his arms.

Done and granted at the Agency of the Confederate States for the Comanches, Wichitas, and other Bands of Indians near the False Washita River, in the leased country aforesaid, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

ALBERT PIKE,
Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Indian Nations and Tribes West of Arkansas.
Countersigned,
WM. QUESENBURY, Secretary to the Commissioner.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF DISMISSED.

The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington Nov. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 304.—Major-General J. C. Fremont, U. S. Army, having been relieved from the command of the Western Department and from duty in the field, those members of his staff who have been selected from civil life, under the authority of the act passed August, 1861, cease from the date on which he relinquished command to be connected with the service. All persons, with the exception of regimental and company officers, who have been appointed into the military service by Major-General Fremont, and whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged the service of the United States, by command of Major-General McClellan.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

SOLDIERS SCARCE AT THE SOUTH.

The following is a copy of one of the letters found in Fort Walker. It will be seen that the writer calls for one negro in twenty, to be put to work on the defenses, and states that *soldiers are growing scarce*:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15, 1861.

NATHANIEL HAYWARD, *Charleston.*

MY DEAR SIR—I am authorized to call on the planters of Savannah River, for a contribution of labor to the extent of one hand to each twenty head, for a term not exceeding two weeks, to strengthen the defenses of Braddock's Point. As the aim of this work is especially the protection of our immediate section, I do not doubt the willing coöperation of all. I have only to beg you to give in due time the necessary instructions to your overseer.

I have received only to-day your favor of the 27th ult., in reference to the probability of your son obtaining a commission in the Artillery Battalion. The inquiry, I presume, was based upon the mistaken, but prevalent impression that I intended to take command of one of the companies. To be candid, I must say that the chief obstacle to an organization is the competition for commissions, and that the only available claim would consist in bringing into the corps a contribution of recruits—say 15 to 20. *Men are becoming so scarce that this is now the overruling consideration.*

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
LANGDON CHEVES.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Memphis Argus of the 16th has a dispatch dated Charleston, 14th, which says that the Union forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have taken them on board the [illegible] able-bodied men on the plantations, and [illegible]. They have made no attempt yet to effect a lodgement on the main land.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparations for an expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Philip St. George Cooke, J. Stahl, Christopher C. Augur, Jesse L. Reno, Geo. W. Morgan, Schuyler Hamilton, George W. Cullum, Brigadier-Generals. Lieut.-Col. James B. McPherson, aide-de-camp to Gen. Halleck. Capt. Andrew J. Hallock, ditto. Capt. Wm. Powell Mason, aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan. Major Absalom Baird, Major John Buford, Major James Totten, Major Roger Jones, Major Nelson H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-Generals U. S. A. Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers, Capt. Leonard Scott, for Gen. Paine's brigade; Capt. Geo. A. Hicks, for Gen. Burns's brigade; Capt. John Pound, for Gen. Puce's brigade; Capt. Andrew C. Kemper, for Gen. Wade's brigade; Capt. Wm. Von Dohn, for Gen. Duryea's brigade; Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, to be an Assistant Quartermaster in the regular service; Capt. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster; Wm. Sheffler, to be an Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

Secretary Chase has issued the following regulations to be observed in regard to seizures of vessels made in pursuance of the 6th section of the act of July 13 last.

First: All such seizures must be made by the Collector of Customs, or other proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence or disability, or where immediate action is necessary, and no such officer is at hand to make the seizures.

Second: In all cases of seizures the Collector or other officer acting in his stead shall notify the proper District-Attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the District-Attorney instituting them that the vessel is owned in part by persons not citizens of any State or part of State in insurrection against the United States, and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed in aiding the existing rebellion, or in violating any law of the United States, such vessel may be discharged on bail being given according to the course of Admiralty proceedings for the share or shares owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State or part of State; in which case the proceedings so instituted will be prosecuted without delay to the condemnation and sale of such insurgent interest, and as to the remainder of the vessel, the forfeiture thereof will be remitted.

Third: Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper in the judgment of the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, that the vessel should be released from custody, before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done provided the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use as before mentioned is to be made of the said vessel, and one or more of the loyal owners residing in the loyal States, shall give a bond with sufficient sureties to the United States in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insurgent State or part of State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely and in good order returned to the Collector, or other officers, in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct, and without any change in the ownership of said share or shares, and with the further condition that the vessel shall at all times be subject to any order or decree of the Court in which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any Appellate Court to which the same may be removed, and with the further condition that any costs or other moneys which shall be awarded by either of said Courts in said proceedings shall be paid, together with such other conditions as the Collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the object contemplated by the act aforesaid. The execution of such bond, and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but the same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all respects so far as practicable in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officer. The District Attorney will notify the Collector or other officer making the seizure in his stead, of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial, and of the time of sale, if a sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

BEAUREGARD TROUBLED.

The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Gen. Beauregard publishes a card in *The Whig*, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the Confederate Government in some of Gen. Beauregard's orders and reports.

COL. LEE OF THE TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

A letter has been received by Capt. Chas. Conny, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Lander's Brigade, from Col. Lee of the 20th Massachusetts Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond. Col. Lee states that he and the other imprisoned officers have been very kindly treated, and makes inquiries as to the disposition of the enemy captured at Ball's Bluff. The rebels say that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

THE TENDER OF TROOPS.

Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress the half million authorized to be accepted will be supplied. Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are declined, owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the army.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions have been granted:

D. D. Lock, corporal Company C, 14th Regiment N. Y. V., for hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by injuries received by a fall; $6 per month. N. H. Weekker, private Company I, 3d Regiment Mo. Volunteers, for rifle-ball through right knee, depriving him of use of the limb; $4 per month. John M. Van Cott, private Company B, 2d Regiment Wis. Volunteers, for inguinal hernia; total disability; $8 per month. Hannah S. Young, widow of Charles G. Young, first-class musician 5th Regiment Maine Volunteers; $17 per month.

THE UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH—LETTER FROM COL. WOOD TO THE HON. M. ODELL, IN RELATION TO HIS SUPPOSED FATE.—The following letter is from Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th Regiment, who was taken prisoner by the Rebels at the battle of Bull Run:

RICHMOND, Nov. 10, 1861.

HON. M. F. ODELL.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Many changes have taken place since I saw you in July last, and none more important to myself than the one that occurred yesterday. I have been on my parole at Charlottesville and this place until yesterday. Yesterday, while at dinner at my boarding-house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went up to my parlor to ascertain the object of their visit. On entering I recognized one of the gentlemen as belonging to Gen. Winder's office, and he informed me that the General wished to see me. It being Sunday, it struck me at once that something unusual had or was about to occur. On arriving at the General's quarters, I asked him for what purpose he desired to see me; he answered by saying that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform, in fact, the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read, of which the following is a copy:

"C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 9, 1861.

"SIR: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of the highest rank, one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New-York as pirates. As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime.

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, "Acting Secretary of War.

"To Brig.-Gen. JOHN WINDER, *Richmond, Va.*"

[illegible] prison occupied by the General's quarters, I was escorted to the drawing took place [illegible] officers of the Federal army, where the Richmond, seventy-five in number. Gen. [illegible] superintended the arrangements of the drawing. After the names, upon separate slips of paper, were placed in a tin box, Gen. Winder requested the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be held in the place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia. Mr. Ely, evidently affected, and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the General's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to consign one of us to solitary confinement. A death-like stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenance of every one present, when Mr. Ely announced the name of Col. Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Wood, and Woodruff; Lieut.-Cols. Neff and Bowman; Majors Revere, Potter, and Vodges; and Capts. Rockwood, Bowman, and Keffer, are to be removed to the County Jail to-day, and you may rest assured that our fate depends upon that of the privateersmen. I trust that you will do all you can (consistent with your duty to the Government) to relieve those officers who went forth to fight the battles of the country from a position of peril and distress. See my family, and give them all the consolation you can; and, in the name of humanity, do all you can for

Your very true friend, A. M. WOOD.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 20.

6,000	U. S. 5s '65	68	100	Erie Railway Pref.	50
3,000	U. S. 5s '74 coupon	85	300	do	50¼
1,500	Ohio State 6s '60	92	50	do b30	50¼
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	44	20	Hudson River R.R.	39½
10,000	N. Carolina State 6s	59½	825	do	39
5,000	Missouri State 6s.s30	44	100	do b60	39½
17,000	do	44	75	Harlem Railroad Pref.	32¼
10,000	do b30	44¼	100	do b10	32¼
5,000	do	43¾	200	Reading Railroad	35
5,000	Missouri 6s issued to Han. & St. Jo. RR.	48½	100	do b10	35¼
2,000	California State 7s	82	10	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.R.	93½
1,000	Erie RR. 1st M. Bs.	103	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
14,000	E. RR. 3d M. Bs.'83	80	600	do	51¾
1,000	Har. RR. 3d M. Bs.	73	150	do	51¾
1,000	Mi. So. 2d M. As'd	60½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	18½
1,500	Ill. Cent. RR. Bds.	89	10	Panama R. R.	118
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	78	100	do s60	117
12,000	Lake E. & W. 1st M. Bs	73	100	Ill. Cen. R.R. Sc'p s60	61½
15	Bank of Commerce	83	100	do	62
47	Am. Ex. Bank	83	100	do b60	62
175	Penn. Coal Co.	80	50	do b10	62
20	Del. & H. Canal Co.	84½	50	do s10	62
100	do s60	84	100	do	62
100	Pac. Mail S.S. Co. b30	94½	300	Clev. & Pitts'bg R. R.	12
10	do	94½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	36
50	do	94½	600	do	36
50	do	94	200	do	36
50	do b30	94	100	do s10	36
50	do	93½	200	do b60	36
600	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3	80	100	do b10	36
650	do	79¾	200	do b3	36
150	do s10	79¾	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	56¼
1,150	do	79¾	7	do	56
50	do s10	79¾	400	do	56¼
100	do s60	79¾	600	do	56
100	do b30	79¾	100	do s10	56
850	Erie Railway	32¼	100	do b30	56¼
800	do	32¼	100	Chi. Burl. & Quin. RR.	64
500	do s40	32¼	100	do	64¼
450	do	32¼	200	Mil. & Pr. DuChien R.	20½

SECOND BOARD.

3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	93½	200	Erie Railroad	32¼
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup	93½	50	do	32¼
5,000	Missouri State 6s	43	100	Erie Railroad Pref.	50¼
6,000	do	43¼	250	Hudson River R R.	39
8,000	do	43¼	5	Mich. S. & N. I. Gtd. S.	39
10,000	Cal. State 7s	83	10	Mich. Cent. RR.	52¼
2,000	Erie R. R. 3d M. Bonds, '83	80	50	do b60	52
2,000	Harlem 1st M. Bds.	96½	100	do s30	51¾
6,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	29½	100	do	51¾
43	Bank of America	97	50	do s60	51½
20	National Bank	87	100	M. S. & N. I. RR. s30	18
5	Pacific Mail Steam. Co.	93½	50	do s30	18
100	do	93	50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	72¼
250	do	92½	10	do	72¼
50	do s60	92	100	Clev. & Tol. RR. s30	36
75	do	93	100	do	35
30	do	92½	50	do b30	36
200	N. Y. Central R.R.	79¾	300	do	35¼
50	do s30	79¾	100	Chic. & R'k Is. RR. s10	56¼
50	Ill. Central R.R. Scrip	62	300	do	56¼

Money Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Stock market was weak to-day, under the attempt of the bears to discount the next advices from England. They hammered the market vigorously, and succeeded in frightening many of the nervous bulls into selling considerable stock; and the market settled down, generally from ½@¾ ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail was the heaviest stock on the list, the decline being nearly 2 ⅌ cent. In State stocks the demand for Northern issues was strong, while the Southern stocks declined a fraction. We hear of sales of 25,000 New-York State 7 ⅌ cents at 110—a higher price than we have hitherto reported. Government 5s of 1865 sold at 88, and coupon 5s of 1874 at 85. Registered 6s of 1881 were offered at 93⅞, and 93½ bid, and the coupons were held at 93¾. Railway bonds show great firmness, and were sold in considerable quantities as follows: Erie first mortgage at 103, and third at 80; Harlem third at 73; Lake Erie and Wabash at 73; Michigan Central assented at 60½; Illinois Central at 88, and Cleveland and Toledo sinking fund at 78. At the Second Board the market on the whole was a shade lower, but closed tolerably steady, without any great pressure of stocks for sale. The closing prices were as follows: United States 6s, '81 coup., 93½@93¾; United States 6s, '81, reg., 93@93½; Tennessee State 6s, coup., 43½@43¾ Missouri State 6s, 43¼@43½; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 92¾@93; New-York Central Railroad, 79¾@79⅞; Erie Railroad, 32¼@32½; Hudson River Railroad, 39@39¼; Harlem Railroad, 12¼@12½; Harlem Preferred, 32¼@32½; Reading Railroad, 35@35¼; Michigan Central Railroad, 51½@51¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 18¼@18½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 38¼@38½; Panama Railroad, 117@118; Illinois Central Railroad scrip., 62¼@62½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 72¾@72⅞; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 35¾@36; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 56¼@56⅜; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, 64@64½.

The prices of foreign exchange may be reported ¼ lower than last steamer, and a good supply offering. Bills on London, with documents attached, are quoted at 106½@107¼. Good Commercial at 107¼@107¾, and Bankers at 108½@108¾. On Paris, 5f.28¾@5f.22½; Hamburg, 35¼@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40¼@40⅜; Bremen, 77⅝@78¼. The Saxonia, arrived this morning, brings $41,516, and £10,200 in specie from Europe.

Freights opened firmer, but at the close rates were rather easier; the offerings of Breadstuffs are liberal. To Liverpool, the engagements include 40,000 bush. Corn at 8¾d.@9d. in bulk and bags.; 42,000 bush. Wheat at 9½d. in bulk and bags; 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 30s. To London, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s.; 46,000 bush. Wheat at 9¾d.@10d. in bulk and bags. To Glasgow, 13,000 bush. Wheat at 10d.@10½d. in bulk and bags; 2,200 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 500 pkgs. Lard at 32s. 6d. To Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. To Havre, 12,000 bush. Wheat at 19c.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 70c. To Lisbon, 16,000 bush. Wheat at 20c. in shippers' bags. The charters are a British brig to Plymouth with 12,000@14,000 bush. Wheat at 11d.; a British brig to Dublin with 25,000 bush. Corn, and another to Glasgow with 22,000 bush. Wheat on private terms.

There is very little demand for money outside the banks, who are in want of good paper to absorb their balances, and greater ease is shown, without any change in rates. The offerings of first-class paper in the open market is light, and the wants of the mercantile classes without movement. The restriction of credits has reduced nearly all operations to a cash basis; hence good bills receivable are scarce.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasury office were light to-day. There was no reimbursement to-day, nor any notice of further installments on account of the loan. There was a moderate amount of subscriptions to the Federal loan, and a demand for specie from Washington and some points West, about $500,000 in gold and silver being forwarded by Mr. Cisco. Advices were also received of heavy drafts upon the New-York office, and the disbursements for the week will be large, and thus relieve the pressing necessities of the public creditors, which will add still greater ease to the general money market.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1861.

ASHES are steady but quiet; sales of 20 bbls. at $5 50 for both kinds.

BEESWAX is in limited demand, owing to the light stock offering, and the extreme prices asked; sales of 2,500 lb Western at 33c., cash.

COTTON—The inquiry is good, and the market is firmer. We quote at 23¾@24½c. for Middling Uplands and Gulfs.

COFFEE is quiet; sales of 150 bags Maracaibo at 18c. We quote:

Rio	14½@17½	Bombay	—@—
Maracaibo	17½@18½	Laguayra	15½@18½
Jamaica	—@—	Costa Rica	—@—

COAL—The market is liberally supplied [illegible]; prices are lower; the sales include 600 tons of Scotch Gas at $3 50; 430 do. Pensley Cross Cannel at $6 12½; 740 do. Weshaw Steam at $3 50, for the Boston market; 80 do. Pasley House Cannel at $8; 270 do. Wigan Gas, from yard, at $3 50; 100 do Liverpool Orrel at $5, all cash. Choice qualities for family use are not plenty, and are in fair demand. Domestic is in fair demand at $4@$5 ⅌ ton, from yard.

FLOUR AND MEAL—For Western Canal Flour the market opened very quiet and prices slightly favoring the buyer, but toward the close a better feeling prevailed, with more inquiry. The better grades are all in fair request at steady rates; the sales are 17,600 bbls. at $5 45@$5 55 for superfine State and Western; $5 65@$5 75 for Extra State; $5 60@$5 90 for Fancy State; $5 70@$5 90 for the lower grades of Western Extra; $5 90@$6 for Shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $6 05@$6 75 for Trade brands Round Hoop Extra Ohio. Canadian Flour is without much change; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 750 bbls. at $5 70@$6 75 for Extras. Southern Flour is dull and heavy, the supply of the lower grades is larger; sales of 570 bbls. at $5 75@$6 25 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore; and $6 30@$7 25 for Extras. Rye Flour is in fair demand; sales of 150 bbls. at $3@$4 40. Corn Meal is in fair demand and is steady; sales of 150 bbls. at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is active at $1 90@$2 ⅌ 100 lb.

Unsound	$4 00@ 4 75	St. Louis, com'n	$6 00@ 6 10
State, superfine	5 45@ 5 55	St. Louis, extra	6 15@ 7 50
State, good	—@ 5 55	Canada, extra	5 70@ 6 75
State, extra	4 65@ 4 70	Balt. Alex. & G'twn	5 75@ 6 28
Ohio, round-hoop	5 60@ 5 65	Richmond City	—@— —
Ohio, extra	5 95@ 6 00	Baltimore	0 75@ 7 25
Ohio, choice extra	6 10@ 6 75	Rye Flour	3 00@ 4 40
Mich. & Ind. extra	5 70@ 6 80	Corn Meal, Jersey	2 85@ 2 90
Genesee, fancy	5 80@ 5 90	Do. Brandywine	3 25@ 3 30
Genesee, extra	6 00@ 6 75	Do. Puncheons	15 25@— —

GRAIN—The Wheat market is not so active, and prices are 1@2c. ⅌ bush. lower, in consequence of the increased firmness in freights, the disposition on the part of shippers to buy sparingly in the absence of the steamers mails, and with a desire on the part of holders to realize on account of liberal arrivals. Choice white is scarce, however, and held with more firmness. The demand for milling is moderate. The sales include 10,500 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 26; 10,300 do. Racine Spring at $1 25@$1 27; 12,600 do. North-western Club at $1 25@$1 27; 32,600 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 29; 9,800 do. Red State Winter at $1 30@$1 35; 31,700 do. Red Western at $1 30@$1 30, the inside rate for Chessy; 12,400 do. Amber Michigan at $1 38@$1 40; 12,500 do. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30@$1 31; 5,600 do. white Ohio and Indiana at $1 38@$1 43; 18,700 do. white Michigan at $1 43@$1 50, the latter rate for choice; 6,000 do. white Canadian at $1 42; 3,900 do. choice white Kentucky at $1 54, and 10,000 do. mixed white Western at $1 30. Barley is in fair demand, and is firmer; sales of 7,000 bush. State at 70@82c., the inside rate for ordinary, and the latter rate for choice. Rye is in limited request; sales of 5,500 bush. at 87½@90c., closing quiet at the inside rate. Oats are in good demand, and prices are firm at 49½@50c. for Canadian and Western, and 50c. for State. Corn is in better request, and with moderate receipts closes firm; sales of 190,000 bush. at 64½@65c. for Eastern mixed; 65@66c. for Shipping do., and 66@67c. for do., in store. We quote:

Wheat, R'd W'n	$1 30 @1 37	Oats, Canadian	49 @ 50
Wheat, W'n Mo.	1 45 @1 54	Oats, New-Jersey	47 @ 50
Wheat, Red Mo.	1 37 @1 40	Oats, Penn.	47 @ 50
Wheat, W'e Can.	1 40 @1 49	Oats, Southern	47 @ 50
Wheat, Can. Club	1 27 @1 38	Oats, Ohio	47 @ 50
Wheat, White O.	1 38 @1 43	Oats, Chicago	47 @ 50
Wheat, Red Ohio	1 33 @1 39	Corn, White So.	60 @ 65
Wheat, W'e Mich.	1 43 @1 50	Corn, Yellow So.	70 @ 71
Wheat, White Ill.	1 31 @1 45	Corn, Yel. Jer.	68 @ 69
Wheat, Red Win.	1 30 @1 30	Corn, Yel. West'n	68 @ 69
Wheat, White So.	1 50 @1 54	Corn, Mixed West	65 @ 66
Wheat, Red So.	1 38 @1 42	Corn, Mixed So.	— @ —
Wheat, A., S. & W.	1 42 @1 43	Corn, Round Nor.	— @ 69
Wheat, W't. Mix.	1 30 @1 30	Corn, Unsound	63 @ 64
Wheat, Mil. Club	1 26 @1 29	Peas, Black'd, ⅌ bag of 2 bush.	3 50 @4 00
Wheat, Chi. Sp'ng	1 22 @1 26	Peas, Canadian	[illegible]
Rye, Northern	86 @ 87½	Peas, Marrowfat	1 90 @2 00
Rye, So. & Jersey	85 @ 86	Beans, White Nor.	1 68 @2 10
Barley	70 @ 82	Beans, White So.	— @ —
Barley Malt	75 @ 92		
Oats, State	50 @ 51		

HAY—The demand is good for shipment and the trade, and the market is firm; sales of 1,100 bales at 70@75c. ⅌ 100 lb. Straw is not plenty, and is wanted.

MOLASSES—The market is steady; sales of 10 hhds. Cuba at 29c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; 55 bbls. Barbadoes, 33c. We quote:

Porto Rico	28@41
Cuba Muscovado	21@22
Cuba Clayed, new crop	20@24

OILS—Linseed is steady at 75@76c. Crude Whale is in fair request, and is firm; sales of 200 bbls. in New-London at 45½c. for 46c. delivered here. Crude Sperm is rather firmer; sales of 150 bbls. at $1 22, and 100 do. at $1 23 ⅌ gallon, cash.

POTATOES, &c.—Domestic Potatoes are in better supply, but prices are maintained; a cargo of 4,500 bush. Nova-Scotia brought 35c., cash; Buck-Eye and Pink-Eye Potatoes command $1 25@$1 50; Peach-Blow do., $1 50@$1 75; Mercer do., $1 75@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.; and Nova-Scotia, from vessel, 40@45c. ⅌ bush. Sweet Potatoes are scarce; New-Jersey and Delaware command $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl. Long Island Tomatoes are selling at 75c. ⅌ basket. Red Onions, $1@$1 25; White do., $1 50@$2 ⅌ bbl. Russia Turnips command 62½@75c.; White do., 50c. ⅌ bbl. Cabbages are selling at $2 50@$3 ⅌ 100. Long Island Cranberries are selling slowly at $6@$7. Eastern and Western do. at $5@$7, and Cape Cod at $9@$10 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is lower, with a fair inquiry for future delivery, and a moderate demand for local consumption; the sales include 1,500 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess, old and new inspection; $13 50@$14 for Prime Mess, and $8 25@$9 for Prime. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, for December delivery, on private terms. Beef is in good demand, and is firm; sales of 450 bbls. at $11 25@$12 for Repacked Mess, and $13@$13 50 for Extra. Beef Hams are dull at $15 50@$16. Bacon is in fair demand for future delivery; sales of 500 boxes Western Middles, for December delivery, at 6¾@7½c. for various kinds. Cut Meats are quiet. Lard is in light supply, and is steady; sales of 350 bbls. at 9¾@9½c. Butter is in good request at 12@21c. for good to choice State; 15@19c. for fair to good do.; 14@18c. for Western Reserve Ohio, and 11@14c. for Middle and Southern do. Cheese are in good demand, and prices are firmer for State, which we quote at 7@8c. for ordinary to choice, and 6@7c. for Ohio. We quote:

Beef, M. C'y, bl.	$5 00 @6 50	Pork, P'm W'n	$8 25@ 9 00
Beef, P'me City	4 25@ 4 75	Pk, T's M's W'n	15 00@15 25
Beef, Mess City	nominal	Beef Hams, ⅌ bl.	15 00@15 50
Beef, Mess West	10 25@12 00	Lard, bbls., ⅌ lb	9¼@ 9¾
Beef, Mess Ext.	13 00@13 50	Hams, Pickled	6½@ 8
Beef, P'me Mess	17 00@18 00	Hams, Dry Salted	5 @ —
Pork, P'me Mess	13 50@14 00	Shoulders, Pickled	4½@ 5
Pork, Cl'r West	13 75 @14 00	Shoulders, Dry Salted	4¼@ 4½
Pork, Mess W.	12 00 @13 00		

SUGARS—Owing to the reported recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for a further advance of the duty, holders have withdrawn most of the goods from the market. We hear sales of 70 hhds., including low grades of Cuba and the rest Porto Rico, at 6@8½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

New-Orleans ⅌ lb	8 @9	Whites (boxes)	9¾@10
Porto Rico	7½@9	Fair Refining	7¼@—
Cuba Muscovado	7½@8½	Fair Grocery	8 @8¾
Cocoroobes (boxes)	7 @7¾	Manila	7¼@7¾
Browns (boxes)	6 @8	Brazil, Brown	7¼@7¾
Yellows (boxes)	7½@9	Melado	5 @5½
Florettes (boxes)	9 @9½		

SALT—The market is quite active; sales of 600 sacks Jeffry's and Darcy's, 2,200 sacks fine Liverpool, 2,700 sacks ground do., and 200 tons fine do., in bulk, all per ship Thornton, on terms we did not learn. We quote Ashton's fine Liverpool at $1 65@$1 70; Worthington's and Jeffry's and Darcy's at $1 10@$1 15; Liverpool Ground at 65@68c., and Turk's Island at 30@32c.

TEA—We hear sales of 2,200 half chests Greens.

WOOL—Domestic is in light stock, and with a good inquiry prices are maintained with increased firmness; sales of 100,000 lb Native Fleece, at 47@53c. for medium and fine; 20,000 do. Pulled, at 40@50c. for No. 1 Supe fine and extra Country, and 115,000 lb California Mixed, at full prices. Foreign is in better supply, several invoices having arrived from Liverpool. We quote:

Domestic Fleece ⅌ lb	50@53	South Am. com. washed	14@17
Am. full-blood Mer.	47@50	S. Am. Entre Rios do.	15@18
Am. ½ and Merino	41@46	S. American unwashed	9@10
Am. nat. and ¼ Merino	42@44	S. Am. cord., washed	25@28
Extra pulled	45@50	East India washed	12@28
Superfine pulled	44@47	African unwashed	10@30
No. 1 pulled	36@40	African washed	20@30
California fine, unw'hed	30@35	Smyrna washed	20@28
California common do.	15@25	Smyrna unwashed	17@18
Peruvian washed	23@35	Mexican unwashed	12@19
Valparaiso unwashed	13@15		

ZINC—The market is quiet, but steady, at 7¼@7½c., 6 mos.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1861.
[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in neat order. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of articles. Also tuck a bill of particulars inside of one package marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

COMMISSIONS.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 10 ⅌ cent. Other Farm produce generally, 5 ⅌ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at wholesale such as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

BUTTER—The market is without material change. Prices are above the views of shippers, but the home trade has been good. Jobbers and retailers, both in the city and at the East, have been actively in the trade. It is reported that Cheese-dairies have this Fall been turned into Butter much more largely than usual, which, together with the fine weather, insures a very large Fall production, and may, should English shippers continue out of market, be sufficient to disappoint the hopes of many sanguine Butter operators. At present the tone of the trade seems healthy, and we trust it will so continue. We quote:

Orange Co., pails	22@25	Western Penn., choice	12@14
Orange Co., tubs	19@21	Western Penn., fair	10@12
Firkins, State, choice	19@20	Western Res., choice	13@16
Half-firkins, State, ch.	18@21	Western, fair to choice	10@12
Welsh tubs, choice	18@20	Western, common	9 @10
Do., fair to good	14@16	Grease Butter	6½@ 7

BEANS—The market has been exceedingly active. The receipts have been light and prices have advanced about 10c. ⅌ bushel. Considerable lots are now on the way, and a reaction would not be strange. We quote (packages included):

Medium, ⅌ bu., 62 lb. $2 00@2 10 | Marrow, ⅌ bu., 62 lb. $2 10@2 25
Pea, ⅌ bush. 62 lb. $2 00@2 10 | Kidney, ⅌ bu., 62 lb. $1 90@2 00

CHEESE—The upward tendency on Cheese continued through the week, and another advance of ½c. on the average has been attained. The excess of exports over same period last year is upward of 100,000 boxes. We quote:

Choice to extra, ⅌ lb. 7 @ 8 | English Dairy, ⅌ lb. 7 @ 8
Common to good, ⅌ lb. 5½@ 6½ | Ohio Cheese 6½@ 6¾

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—⅌ 100 lb, fair to choice, $1 75@2 25.

BROOM CORN—⅌ lb, 4@6c.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote:

Western, city killed, weighing 200 lb and upward, ⅌ lb. 4¼@—
Western, city killed, weighing 120@160 lb, ⅌ lb. 4@—
Western, city killed, weighing 70@110 lb, ⅌ lb. 3¾@4
State, country dressed, w'ghing 200 lb and upward, ⅌ lb. 5 @—
State, country dressed, weighing 120@160 lb, ⅌ lb. 5 @—
State, country dressed, weighing 70@110 lb, ⅌ lb. 5½@5¾

DRESSED POULTRY, BY THE PACKAGE—The first great occasion of the season for Poultry is Thanksgiving day, which this year comes on the 28th inst. The Thanksgiving supply comes mainly from this State and New-Jersey, and not unfrequently has there been such a deluge of lean, inferior stock as to completely break down the market and carry prices to a lower figure than at any other period. The present supply of Poultry is believed to be large; prices will probably rule low, and we strongly advise against sending anything to Thanksgiving market not really fat, nicely dressed and nicely packed. On thankful occasions we want good food. Scallawags will meet with no favor this season. Poultry intended for Thanksgiving should reach market on Monday and Tuesday preceding. If there should be a glut, the later arrivals will fare worse. We quote:

Turkeys, choice, ⅌ lb. 11 @12 | Ducks, choice, ⅌ lb. 10@12
Turkeys, com'n, ⅌ lb. 8 @ 9 | Ducks, common, ⅌ lb. 8@ 9
Chickens, choice, ⅌ lb. 10½@11 | Geese, choice, ⅌ lb. [illegible]
Chickens, com'n, ⅌ lb. 6 @10 | Geese, common, ⅌ lb. [illegible]

EGGS have again advanced. We quote:

State and Penn., choice, at the mark, ⅌ doz. 17@17½ | Western, choice, ⅌ doz. 16@17 | Limed Eggs, all good 14@15

[illegible]—We quote: Western, choice, ⅌ lb. [illegible] barrels in their [illegible] frequently leave [illegible]. We quote:

Beef, sides, good, ⅌ lb. 4 @7½ | Veal, ⅌ lb. 5 @7
Mutton, carcasses 4 @5 | Veal Calves, ⅌ lb. 4 @6
Lamb 4 @6

HIDES—We quote:

Western, weighing 60@75 lb, at 7½@8
Country slaughter, trim'd and cured, weighing 60@75 lb, at 7½@8
City slaughter, trimmed and cured, weighing 60@70 lb, at 7½@8

GAME—We quote:

Venison, saddles, in good order, ⅌ lb.	10@ 11	Do., Western, ⅌ doz.	1 00@1 25
Partridges, trapped, ⅌ pair	50@ 56	Pigeons, stall fed, ⅌ doz.	1 25@1 50
Partridges, shot, p'r.	37@ 40	Do., light, ⅌ doz.	88@1 00
Quail, L. I. and Jersey, ⅌ doz.	—@1 50	Prairie Chickens, trapped, ⅌ pair	81@ 88
		Do., shot, ⅌ pair	50@ 63

POTATOES—The stock in market is unusually light for the season of the year. High freights and lack of boat capacity, together with low prices, have kept shipments back, and prices have advanced during the week 12@25c. ⅌ bbl. Parties well informed have figured up that 175 to 200 boat-loads will be due here from the Northern canal before the close of navigation. We quote:

Peachblows, Northern, ⅌ bbl.	$1 62@$1 63
Peachblows, Jersey, ⅌ bbl.	—@ 1 75
Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl.	1 62@ 1 75
Mercers, choice, ⅌ bbl.	2 12@ 2 25
Mercers, Rochester, ⅌ bbl., in bbls.	2 12@ 2 25
Mercers, common, ⅌ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Rough and Ready, Troy, ⅌ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Jackson Whites, ⅌ bbl.	1 38@ 1 50
Junes, ⅌ bbl.	1 38@ 1 50
Prince Alberts, ⅌ bbl.	1 62@ 1 75
Western Reds, ⅌ bbl.	1 38@ 1 50
Nova-Scotias, ⅌ bush.	40@ 42
Sweet Potatoes, in bbls.	3 50@ 3 75

FRESH FRUIT.

APPLES—The market is dull, and prices average, we think, about 25c. ⅌ bbl. lower than a week ago. We quote Western Winter fruit—Mixed lots, $2 75@$3.

CRANBERRIES—Extra, ⅌ bbl., $7 25@$7 50; do., good to choice, $6@$6 50.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote:

New State Apples, ⅌ lb. 6 @ 6½ | Plums, choice, ⅌ lb. 14 @16
New Western, ⅌ lb. 6 @ 6½ | Raspberries 15 @16
Cherries 15@19 | Blackberries —@11
Dried Peaches, new 15@20

ONIONS—Red, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 12; Yellow, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 25; White, $1 25@$2; bunch, ⅌ hund., $1@$2 25.

GARLICK—⅌ 100 bunches, $12.

TURNIPS, RUTABAGA—⅌ bbl., 50@75c.

MARROW SQUASH—Jersey, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1; Boston, $1 [illegible].

CHESNUTS—⅌ bush., $3 75@$4.

HICKORY NUTS—⅌ bush., $1@$1 25.

BEESWAX—⅌ lb, 31@33c.

HONEY—We quote: Clover (in comb), ⅌ lb, 15@16c.; Buckwheat (in comb), ⅌ lb, 10@12c.

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, &c.
No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York.
Our motto is, "Quick sales and prompt returns."
Reference—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

THE WATCHERS

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BENEATH a stricken field I stood;
On the torn turf, on grass, so recent,
Hung heavily the dew of blood.

Still in their fresh wounds lay the stalks;
But all the air was quick with pain
And gusty sighs and hurried calls.

Two armies, each with sleeping head
And nerveless hand and unstrung heart,
Watched by that valley at the dead.

The one, with forehead sodden, blood,
And lips of blustering, red command,
Lowered, weighing, on her silent wrath.

The other's brows were scarred and dark;
But calm as eyes were those that lay
His hands for battle-gauntlets set.

"Who fought—I know the value of Peace,
Is dim as maybe to those who know
Were shall the brighter quiet cease?

"O, Lord, how long!—Our homes and land
Is more than any parchment scrolls,
Or any flag the stars unroll.

"What price was Hampden, pray and hence?
How much the gain that Lyme paved?
Or course the cost of Winthrop's grave?

"O brother! if thine eye can see,
Look down and view the end that lies
What have remains for thee or me.

"Free Freedom slowly sinks; and I
Am as this one prop beneath the roof
When traitor fights are unloosed and free.

"I built with Sidney's trusted finds;
I watched in Vincent's cell of rock;
I walked with Sinney to the block.

"The sons of Hancock fell my friends;
Through Jersey crossed the march I led;
By valor Nagelsea's charge bled.

"But now, through weary day and night,
I watch a traitor and unstrung hand
For leave to strike one blow aright.

"Is effort idle—say they even
One good should too late be sharply thrown,
And now through foul to overcome grown.

"Why weak we longer, modest, betrayed
By open foes, or false friend
To repeat the coming through my ear?

"Why watch to see this side or fall—
I shake the dust off, shout the sill,
I leave traitor to their shameless hearts.

"Hey!" Hence impatient "yet longer waits
The cause a man; the state is given
God hereby. It is he too late.

"Hath well and wisely the ever tempers
Where I, with folded wings or prayer,
Lay idle, weapons and hate.

"Too late!" the stern, and voice rolled
"Too late!" its mournful echo sighed
In low lament the answer died.

A swelling up of voices in Hight,
An upward glass of beaming white,
Be pained the valley, sweet and sight.

Hence, from him a silver bell
Rang down the listening day to tell
Of holy duty, a sweet voice fell.

"Hail joys and trust!" it sang, "the red
Host fell, the wilderness cast be trust
But all is possible with God!" (Independent.

GRANDPA NATHAN.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BY MRS. LESLIE GROVE.

Here the hoard and hallowed fire
Grandpa Nathan sat at night,
With dulcet and sunshine smile,
Good the name of sunny a light.
Were he left alone the years,
Though in sunbeam he had sold,
Yet he would be happy
Yet he prayed and he hoped
Yet he prayed and he hoped
It was over the latest interval
Grandpa Nathan made reply,
Eat too Lessons of the Union
Yet he prayed and he hoped
If I only had the object
Or just twenty years ago,
Even I'd fight for my country
Here I'd fly to meet the foes!

THE MYSTERY AS NEWSTOUGH.

From Temple Bar.

PART I.

"MR. Isabel I do not remember that Lady Adela succeeded in her endeavors to kill herself."

This was the third time within the hour that my friend had made the observation. I felt that I was secretly opposite to such other in a fine-class carriage of the London and Brighton line, and I was thinking of the lovely face of the young lady who whilom rather seemed to be sleeping in the opposite corner.

"Well, Mr. Isabel, I do not believe she ever succeeded in her endeavors to kill herself." I said, and I felt as if the fair sleeper could hear me. We were going on a visit to Newstough, a country mansion between New York in order that I might become acquainted with Lady Adela, and I felt that the Wakefield, to whom Lawrence I was engaged to be married.

"Well, Mr. Isabel, I do not believe in the power of drinking the Water of Life and of Lethe, the Lotus eaters, which Lady orphan laboured a wealthy Chinese merchant had placed under the most my trust, Mr. Hudson Thrower, the dashing widow of a naval or Life Guards, and the other secret my dead father. Mr. Thrower had made many obscure hints about the Lady Adela's mysterious illness, and had even gone so far as to intimate that she was had overheard anything. What objection could there be to the Lady Adela's hearing the thousand a year and Newstough at his father's death, they thought that I was a very fortunate young man to come of age so soon, and I was very happy, and I was very happy, and I was very happy, for Mr. Trevor left his daughter Cecil to my care for the Wednesday of Fernwood. His mother was Lady Adela, young daughter of the Earl Kingsford of Castle Kingsford, county Kilkenny. What objection could there be to my being the Lady Adela's guardian, and to my spending all the morning days wrapt up trust. Lawrence laughed aloud; I keep singing part of the music, and laughed I have to call it here.

"Mr. Isabel!" he cried,—"not here my little Bella!" That is too good a joke!" an which image I felt that I was a very fortunate young man to be to come from Bella to Newstough.

It was in the very note that my aunt was never tired of hearing me read, and I felt that I was fascinated, it had been only written to please Lawrence. Mr. Trevor had left Bella in my care, and I was the Lady Adela at Newstough, and I felt that I was very happy, and I felt that I was very happy, and I felt that I was very happy

From All The Year Round.

RUSSIAN TRAVEL.

THE GREAT NATIONAL RAILWAY LINE.

On a good Russian map of Russia, between Petersburg and Moscow, there is a red line drawn. That is the line of the Great National Railway. It is almost straight; it has no curves, no tunnels, in its whole distance of 620 versts. It was, when made, a great deal longer than that; the government was charged 720 versts; and the line shrunk to its present length after the contractors and officials interested were all paid. Thus the length of this line has always been in the Russian archives matter of doubt. Several persons, however, got their free passage to Siberia for counting the versts as 720. There are also verst posts now put up, and the number of these is a hundred less.

The Emperor Nicholas was not pleased with the plans first drawn for this line. There were too many twists and curves made, to accommodate towns lying about the route, to facilitate the traffic of the country between the two capitals. This was not his aim; he had his own use for a railway. It was a way to convey soldiers swiftly and directly to and from Moscow. The straighter the line, the better for this purpose; so he took his pencil, drew it straight across the map from point to point between the two cities, and said, 'Make the railway there.' His line, of course, was adopted, and thus Nicholas was the off-hand engineer of a great railway, distinguished from all others by the fact that it does not pass through, or very near, any town but one in its whole course. The immense tract of country lying on both sides between Moscow and Petersburg has been, therefore, very little the better for railway communication: more particularly as not one branch line has been formed in connection with the main line.

When the line was finished, it was found that there would not be full work for it as a military road, so there was granted, as a great favor to the inhabitants of the two extreme cities, liberty to travel up and down it. After this they built magnificent refreshment stations and engine depots at convenient distances, and now this is one of the finest, safest, best arranged, and most comfortable traveling lines in the world. The speed of traveling is limited to 20 miles an hour. The shortest stoppage is for ten min-[illegible] the ground for some distance around these places has been scratched over, and that the vegetation is of rye and beet, struggling out of the hungry earth. The want of fences, trees, parks, animal or human life, makes it difficult to believe that such growths represent cultivation. The principal stations are tastefully surrounded with gardens and trees, and have in their neighborhood excellent dwelling-houses for the superintendents and workmen engaged in the engine depot; but the moment we pass these oases, the desert begins again.

The Tvere station is the most important on the line; for, here is the navigable commencement of that long river, the Volga, from which comes much wealth of grain, flax, hemp, timber, and all kinds of raw produce, not forgetting the sturgeon, and, to a Russian, its delicious 'ekra,' or caviare. At Tvere, also, the traveler by rail may see, as he passes, two or three immense cotton-mills, suggestive of protective duties, with dear calicoes and prints, rich muslin makers and agents, sallow cheeks of peasant boys and girls, condemned to night work, and day slavery. The Great National Railway Line has never paid the Government a single copeck. It has, however, made large fortunes for several American contractors, who, for a fixed sum per verst, furnish engines and carriages, and keep the line in repair. Their contract is now about to terminate, but it has been of so extraordinary a character as to make it one of the curiosities of Russia. Nicholas himself always recommended strangers to see the American railway contract, as one of his greatest curiosities. It must be said, however, that if the American contractors were cute enough to make an amazing bargain, they have kept the line in splendid order, and up to this moment it is not too much to say that there are not better carriages, finer engines, and a better plant in the world, than are to be found on the Petersburg and Moscow Railway.

AMONG THE HORSE-KEEPERS AT MOSCOW.

But my travel now extends more than five hundred English miles beyond the railway, and at Moscow I must give myself up to the tender mercies of yamshicks, tarantasses, back-horses, indescribable and unknown roads, filthy inns, and abominable station-houses. In an evil hour I had made a business engagement in the south of Russia, which would require more than twelve months' residence on the spot; and as the climate and country were said to be [illegible]

[illegible]

...ing in Moscow, and endless worry and expense, without the most remote chance of recovering the stolen trinket.

THE MCCORMICK REAPER EXTENSION CASE.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Cyrus H. McCormick, a citizen of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, filed in the Patent Office, in due form, on the 6th day of November, 1860, his ten several petitions, setting forth that, on the 23d day of October, 1847, Letters Patent, numbered 5,335 were granted to him for the term of fourteen years from and after that date, for certain improvements in reaping machines; that said Letters Patent have since, in due form of law, been surrendered and divided into ten several new Letters Patent, numbered respectively, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824 and 825, each of these patents being for a distinct and separate part of the machine originally patented; that the term for which the said patents were granted being about to expire, and the applicant having failed, without fault or neglect on his part, to derive from the exclusive sale and use of his inventions intended to be secured to him by his said patents, a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon the origination and introduction into use of said invention, he desires an extension of the term of said ten patents for seven years, from and after the term for which they have already been granted.

The applicant, in accordance with the provisions of the law, subsequently filed a statement, under oath, of the ascertained value of his invention, and of his receipts and expenditures with a view to exhibit in detail a true and faithful account of loss and profit, in any manner accruing to him, from and by reason of his said invention.

[illegible]

RECEPTION OF GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

The reception of Gen. Fremont, his Staff and Body-Guard, in St. Louis, on the evening of the 8th inst., after being relieved of his command, was a perfect ovation. They had met with the most enthusiastic salutations along the entire route from Springfield to St. Louis, and on reaching the city they found one of the largest assemblages gathered to greet them ever witnessed there. Gen. Fremont immediately proceeded to his headquarters, and soon after a procession bearing torches, headed by music and surrounded by an immense concourse of citizens, was put in motion. Arriving at the headquarters the members of the Committee appointed to deliver an address to Gen. Fremont detached themselves from the procession to perform the duty assigned them. As they entered the mansion, they were ushered into one of the large front rooms, and directly after the General made his appearance. Mr. John C. Vogel then, as Chairman of the Committee, stepped forward and read the following address:

THE ADDRESS.

Major-General JOHN C. FREMONT—*Sir:* We are instructed by the citizens of St. Louis to welcome you to our city, and perform the duty imposed upon us with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure. While we deeply regret the occasion of your presence among us, we rejoice in the unmistakable manifestation of the unflagging sympathy of the people. They have witnessed with astonishment and indignation the event, unprecedented in history, of your removal from the command, while in active pursuit of the enemy, and on the very eve of reaping the fruits of your incessant and successful labors. The true causes which led to your recall are well understood and appreciated. You have risen too fast in popular favor. The policy announced in your proclamation, although hailed by the people as a political and military necessity, furnished your ambitious rivals and enemies with a welcome weapon for your intended destruction.

The harbingers of truth will ever be crucified by [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT.

[illegible]

Henry Westheimer, Ky...	70	Bailey, Bagley & Co., Ind.	48
Henry Westheimer, Ohio..	51	W. F. Epler, Ill...........	30
Thos. H. Brown & Co., Ohio.	102	W. Snyder, Ohio...........	30
S. B. Richardson, Ky......	65	E. D. Welling, N. J.......	15
Wm. Florence, Ohio.......	63	Pat. Riley, N. Y..........	10
McCaffry & O'Brien, N. Y..	17	Pat. Riley, Mich...........	31
E. F. Hadley, Ind..........	31	John Moss, Ohio...........	96
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OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.—There is a much smaller supply of bullocks reported for sale this week than last, the number at Forty-fourth street being less than 3,800, which will make up the total for the week probably a little over 4,000, as the sales at Bergen have ceased. This, compared with last week, when the number reached almost 6,000, appears like a light supply; but it is ample for the demand, and butchers appear determined not to pay any more for beef than last week, though it is probable that they will, as the market opened this morning with a determination on the part of the brokers to stand for a little higher rates, either in price or estimate of weight. In some instances, particularly on the lower grades of stock, we think that they did get better prices; but upon the best cattle the improvement was hardly worth noticing, because, at the rates of last week, the buyers, as a general thing, get better stock, the average quality being far superior to the average last week; so that if we make the quotations average half a cent higher, it will not show any advance upon the market. The top price this week is 9c. ₩ lb for the net weight of beef, sellers sinking offal. At that price many more cattle will be sold than last week, and so will more at 8½c., and possibly a very few at nearly 9c. It is now probable that the market will close better than it did last Wednesday, and that not many cattle will be sold below 6c. ₩ lb net.

The weather to-day is magnificent—clear, cool November atmosphere, and it, with the small stock of cattle on sale, would tend to advance the price materially, if the market had not been so dull ... as bullocks have been ... the wholesale butchers ... there is still a large stock of meat on the books. Mutton, veal, poultry, and pork are all abundant and low-priced, and that must affect the price of beef. Pork, however, holds up remarkably well, [illegible]

[illegible]

son, av. 7½ cwt. at 7½@8c.—owner says 7½ cwt. Also for Mr. Howard, 17 State steers, same quality and price, and 13 for John Ayrault at the same rate.

S. Doty & Co. sold 9 light Ohio steers at 8¼c., and 8 good fair oxen at 7½c. ₩ lb for John Osborn, and part of the next lot.

T. & D. S. Doty sold 42 heavy Ohio Durhams, fed two years, and all 4 years old or more, and estimated to average 10 cwt. net. This drove was consigned to S. Doty by J. J. Gurley & Co., and is part of the same sold by him last week, fed by John Dunn of Madison County. The range per head is $72½@$90, and ₩ lb, net, 9@8½c.

Thos. White has a lot of choice Dutchess County bullocks, which he holds for 8½c. ₩ lb, which buyers appear unwilling to pay.

Ben Westheimer sold 30 fair Ohio Durhams, for Snyder, av. 6½ cwt., at 7@8c.; and 31 for Sappington Ohio scallawags, av. 6 cwt., at 6c. ₩ lb; and on his own account 14 rather rough Ohio steers, av. 7 cwt., at 7c.

S. B. Richardson sells on his own account 32 old style Kentucky steers, av. 6½ cwt., at 7c.; and 30 first-rate Kentucky Durhams, av. 8½ cwt., are held for 8@8½c. ₩ lb, with a dull prospect of realizing.

Thomas Wheeler sold 61 of John Moss's Ohio Durhams, estimated to average 8 cwt., dull at 7@8c. ₩ lb.

Phil. McCaffry sold 17 light Illinois Steers on his own account at 6½c., and a pair of Oxen estimated at 31 cwt., net, for $175.

C. W. Conger sold for Thomas H. Brown & Co. 66 first-class Ohio Durhams, bred by Jos. and Robert Rea, Madison County, which were called 15½ cwt. gross at home, and are estimated 9½ cwt. here, and sell, the top at 8½c. ₩ lb, and tail at 7½c., and $80 a head.

Harris & Coddington sold 60 of Heath & Winslow's Indiana Steers, average 7½ cwt., fair quality, at 7½c.

Simon Ulery sold 103 of John T. Alexander's fair Illinois Steers, average 7½ cwt. and 7½c. ₩ lb, which he considers no better rates than a week ago.

A. Emmons sold 26 Dutchess County Steers and Oxen, some of them Steers, estimated 9 cwt., sold at 6½c., and Oxen at 6c., on light weight.

D. G. Culver sold on his own account, 32 State Steers of 7½ cwt., average at $58, and 20 Dutchess County stock for others of 7 to 9 cwt. at 8@8½c., average 8c.

S. W. Clark sold 61 Ohio Steers, bought at Albany, of Wilson at $40, estimated at 6½ cwt., and sold at $43.

Vail & Preston sold for Bateman, 42 Ohio Durhams, estimated by the owner at 9½c. cwt., but wont sell to average 8c. on 9 cwt. Also, 12 very good Kentucky Durhams, on their own account—a few of which bring 8½c.

Wm. Florence has 71 of Heber's, and 31 of Col. Florence's superior Ohio Durhams, estimated to average 8 cwt. and 8c. ₩ lb.

Shepard & Vail sold 76 of Johnson's good Illinois Steers, at 7½@8½c. ₩ lb, on light weights, and 34 for Dr. Fitzburgh State Steers, average 6½ cwt. at 7c. ₩ lb.

Daniel Barnes sold 44 Kentucky Durham, bought at Albany of Ford, estimated at 7½ cwt. at 7@8c. ₩ lb.

H. Barnes sells J. S. Taylor's drove of Ohio stock, part good Durhams, at 8c., and others at 7@7½c., estimated at 7½ cwt. average.

P. Oco Driscoll bought at Albany, of Hughes, 69 large Kentucky Durhams, 42 of which averaged 1,720 lb, and all over 16 cwt., which he thinks won't sell to average 8c. ₩ lb on actual net weight.

Beach & Bray sold for Kress & Ayres, 28 very good State steers, of near 9 cwt. average, at 8½c. ₩ lb. Also, 21 for Steels, light Ohio steers, at 6c.; 20 State steers, at 6c., for Brooks; 15 State steers for McGinly, at 6@7c.; and 19 good, fair Ohio steers for Walker, at 7@8c.

Chas. G. Teed sold for E. W. Gwynne, 56 good Ohio Durhams, much better than his drove last week, and at a better price, say 8@8½c. on 8 cwt. average.

William Thompson sold 36 tidy Michigan Steers, bought here of Edwards, which average 6½@7c. ₩ lb. Also, 14 for [illegible]

[illegible]

COWS AND CALVES.—[illegible]

THE SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

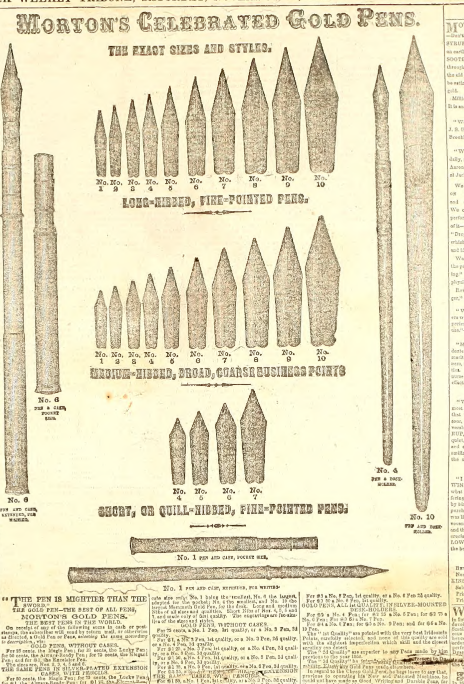
[Advertisement.]

RECIPE for making Light Biscuit.—[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

THROAT AND LUNGS.—[illegible]

THE DAIRY FARMER [illegible]



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Among the contributions already in hand for 1862, the following will commend themselves as sufficient inducements for every family to provide the new volume for household reading.

Professor AGASSIZ will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, and other kindred topics, to be continued from month to month throughout the year. The name of so distinguished a man of science in connection with this announcement is a sufficient guaranty of the great benefit to be derived from his monthly contributions.

A New Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of THE ATLANTIC early in the year.

A New Story by the late THEODORE WINTHROP, author of "Cecil Dreeme," will be commenced in the January number.

Dr. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, well known for his remarkable experiments in Gymnastics, has written for THE ATLANTIC "The Autobiography of a Strength Seeker," giving an account of his method of training for feats of strength, with advice on Health.

Articles by Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, on topics of national interest, will appear frequently.

BAYARD TAYLOR has written a story which will be printed in the February number.

The staff of writers, in Prose and Poetry, contributing regularly to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, comprises, among its popular names, the following:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, T. W. HIGGINSON, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JOHN G. WHITTIER, BAYARD TAYLOR, GEORGE S. HILLARD, HENRY GILES, MRS. H. B. STOWE, HARRIET MARTINEAU, CHARLES READE, "THE COUNTRY PARSON," ROSE TERRY, HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

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INFORMATION of the whereabouts of FREDERICK SLICKTING Jr., who left Germany for New-York with his uncle, Ludwig Slickting, on the 15th of May last, would be very gratefully received by his father, FREDERICK SLICKTING, from any person who can give information in regard to his place of residence or where last seen after arriving in this country. Address FREDERICK SLICKTING, Armada, Macomb Co., Michigan.

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